The Bombay Gazette.

No 9.675—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Sudan Coast ..... As. 4.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamers are timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220	80	Including Wine.
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

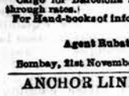
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,099 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, the 25th; November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Watts, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

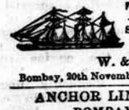
For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

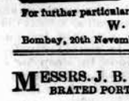
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.

23rd September, 1879.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIRTULLA,
No. 39, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
BANGALORE	2842	450	C. Fraser	24th Nov.
(a) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(a) KASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th Nov.
BOKHARA	2982	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICES.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindigula and Havannahs, box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1 2
Treacher's Gem muster box of 50	1 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EUREKA."

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

NOTICE.—Early in December I shall visit Bombay for a few days only, when I can be *consulted free* on all cases of diseases of the Eye and defective sight.

In the meanwhile I have made arrangements with my Agents, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co., to supply Free on application the second edition of my pamphlet, "HOW TO PRESERVE THE SIGHT," which fully explains the construction of the eye, the defects of vision, and how they can be properly remedied, &c., &c.

Due notice will be advertised of the date of my arrival.

N. LAZARUS,
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

FAVRE, LEUBA Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO NIGHT at 8·30 p.m., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Concert at Loco: works, Byculla—Glees, Songs, Band Selections & a Laughable Farce. Admission, Rs. 2 & Re. 1.

A EUROPEAN wants employment as Bill Clerk and General Assistant to a Solicitor. Has had large experience Capital references. Address R. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An IMPORTANT MEETING of GREAT INTEREST to JUVENILES will be held in the Framjee Institute THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Attendance invited.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Practical processes in Yarn-Dyeing (Turkey Red, Green, all Aniline Colours, &c.,) are to be disposed of to the highest bidder. 12-18 pies profit per lb. Apply by letter to "D. S.," care of this Paper.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—SPECIAL TRIP THIS DAY 2 p. m. Fares, including luncheon, Rs. 5. Liquors extra. GREEN & JARVIS.

FOUND, on Kennedy Sea Face, a yellow Dog, which may be had by proving property. Address H. N. S., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

BILLIARDS.—A MATCH of 500 up will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING. Play commences at 9 p. m.

TO LET in the FORT, a RESIDENCE, open to the breeze, with a Drawing, Dining and 2 or 3 Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to R KOLAJI & Co., 36 Meadow Street.

CUTLER'S ICE at 4 PIES PER lb, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, No. 87.

PURE CRYSTAL ICE 4 lbs. 1 ANNA, at CUTLER'S WORKS, FREKE ROAD.

PONY FOR SALE.—A Strong Pony Gelding, very good looking, fast, and useful, has played Polo. Apply to T., Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, best MALTA GRAPES at Annas 12 per Bombay Seer, at Stalls Nos. 69 and 70, Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay. GEEGA NATHOO.

AT Rupees eighteen only everyone can get a very good SILVER WATCH at EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, Meadow Street, 19.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in excellent order, with handsome pair very powerful Arabs, height 14-3, and Harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,750. Address "C," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MINIATURE Brougham, Azema, Paris, little used, all modern improvements. Rs. 1,500. No abatement. Apply Dr. Franklyn, or Mr. Medley, Steward, Byculla Club.

AT BENNETT'S SALE THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., a POWERFUL BAY GULF ARAB HORSE, suitable for Shigram or Brougham, 7 years old, and believed to be perfectly sound, will be offered, unless previously sold.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
REDUCTION OF PRICES!!!
To afford everyone an opportunity of seeing
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
Before closing their season in Bombay,
Body of Hall, Rs. 2 and 1.
GALLERY—ANNAS EIGHT.
A few Reserved Seats at Re. 1.
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST GRAND MATINEE,
commencing at 4 o'clock,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI AND,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
The Programme carefully arranged for Adults and Juveniles,
TO NIGHT at 9 o'clock,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New Songs, Jokes, and Dances by
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
New Scenes and Acts by
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
and
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
Everything beautifully illustrated with
SPLENDID SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
Full Company Chorus and Band.
Admission—Rs. 2, front seats; Re. 1, second seats.
Gallery, Annas Eight.
Children and Schools, half price.
Seats may be reserved at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND TRAVELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen varieties in undervests.
Fourteen varieties in Drawers.
Thirty varieties in Socks.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Shirtings.
Oxford and Flannel Shirts.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Knots, and Neck Ties.
Overland Portmanteaus.
Solid Leather Portmanteaux.
Disraelis, Gladstones, and Valises.
Rugs, Straps, Sticks.
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Military, Driving, and Kid Gloves.
Studs, Links, Solitaires.
Clothes, Tooth, and Hair Brushes.
Horn and Rubber Hair Combs.
Sponges, Soaps, Flasks.
Pocket Filters.
Patent Leather Military Boots.
Plain Calf Military Boots.
Patent Leather Elastic Side Shoes.
Patent Leather Lace Shoes.
Brown Canvas Racket Shoes
With Reeded Rubber Soles.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1880,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ALBIRUM'S CHRONOLOGY of ANCIENT NATIONS. Rs. 26-4.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FARRAR'S LIFE of ST. PAUL, 2 Vols. Rs. 15.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GOODEVE'S HINTS for the MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN in India, New Edition, 1879. Rs. 6-12.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GLOBE ENCYCLOPŒDIA of useful information by J. M. Ross, 6 vols. Rs. 47.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CASSELS' PICTURESQUE EUROPE, Vol. 5. Rs. 26-4.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MUIR'S SANSCRIT WRITERS, Rs. 8-12.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MALLESON'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY (continuation of Kay's Sepoy War), 2 Vols. Rs. 25.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RAMBAUD'S HISTORY of RUSSIA from the earliest Times to 1877, by L. B. Lang, 2 Vols. Rs. 23-12.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL MAP of CENTRAL ASIA. Rs. 8-12.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CLARET'S CRAFT and ROYAL ARCH FREEMASONRY under Lock and Key. Rs. 23.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MIRACLE PLAY of HASSAN and HUSSAIN, by Colonel Sir L. Pelly, 2 Vols. Rs. 20.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GUZOT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the earliest Times to the accession of Queen Victoria, 3 Vols. Rs. 45.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

AINSLEY'S ENGINEERS' MANUAL for the Local Marine Board Examination, New Edition 1879. Rs. 5.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

URE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, ART, and MANUFACTURES, 3 Vols., Edition 1878. Rs. 66.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE JATAKA, together with its commentary, being Tales of the Interior Births of Gotama Buddha; by V. Fausboll, translated by T. W. R. Davids, 3 Vols. Rs. 26.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION of CRIMEA, New Edition, 6 Vols. Rs. 22-8.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BALFOUR'S DEFENCE of PHILOSOPHICAL DOUBT, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief. Rs. 7-8.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

POLE'S PHILOSOPHY OF MUSIC. Rs. 6-12.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MALLESON'S HISTORICAL SKETCH of the NATIVE STATES of INDIA. Rs. 9-8.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GREEN'S HISTORY of the ENGLISH PEOPLE, New Edition, 3 Vols. Rs. 30.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ESMARCH'S SURGEONS' HANDBOOK for Wounded in War. Rs. 17-8.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY and its CAMPAIGN in Turkey in 1877-78, by F. V. Green, 2 Vols. Rs. 20.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE RUSSIANS at HOME and the RUSSIANS ABROAD, by H. S. Edwards, 2 Vols. Rs. 13-4.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LONGMORE'S GUNSHOT INJURIES. Rs. 20.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

RIFLE EXERCISE and INSTRUCTION of MUSKETRY, Pocket Edition 1·79. Re. 1.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1880, of all Shapes and Sizes.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street,

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the fairoite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs.	63
2a	Ditto ditto th nnest glass, very superior	„	„	142	„	83
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	„	168	„	71
13	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	„	160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	„	161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	„	„	199	„	83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... „ from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO BE LET, TWENTY-ONE BUNGALOWS on MALABAR HILL. Rents from Rs. 75 to Rs. 350.

FOUR BUNGALOWS on CUMBALA HILL. Rents from Rs. 125 to Rs. 350.

FOUR BUNGALOWS on BREACH CANDY. Rents from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350. For full particulars apply to

S. BYRAMJEE,
24, Church Gate Street. House Agent.

FORT.

TWENTY-FIVE RESIDENCES in FORT. Rents from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Also several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS. For lists and other particulars apply to

S. BYRAMJEE,
24, Church Gate Street. House Agent.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BUILDING FUND
OF THE
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH NOV., 1879.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Organ Solo ..... Gavotte in G ..... Handel. Mr R N Mant.
2. Solo Basso ..... "The Sea" ..Chevalier S A Newkomm. Mr Payne.
3. Duetto Soprano and Baritone ..... "La dove prende" (Il flanto Magico) ..... Mozart. Mrs Watson and Mr Wyer.
4. Cavatina Contralto.. "Ahi s'estinto ancor mi vuoi" ..... Mercadante. Mrs Adams.
5. March ..... "Heroique" ..... Goltermann. Piano, Messrs G R Johnston, F Hooper; Harmonium, Mr R N Mant; and Violin, Herr Schmuck.
6. Romanza Tenor ..... "Pin che non ama un Angelo" ..... Donisetti. Mr Huson.
7. Solo Contralto ..... "Ave Maria" [Harmonium Obligato] ..... Hervey. Mrs Morland.

Part II.

1. Organ Solo ..... Bourree in G ..... Coisford Dick. Mr Johnston.
2. Solo Basso ..... "The Silver Cup" ..... S. Adams. Mr Payne.
3. Solo Contralto ..... "Ruby" ..... riel. Virginia Gabriel. Mrs Adams.
4. Violin Caprice ..... Echo du Concert ..... J Schmuck. Herr Schmuck.
5. Valse Soprano ..... "Nella Calma" [Romeo e Giulietta] ..... Gounod. Mrs Watson.
6. Duetto Contralto ..... "Tel Rammenti" ..... Campana. Mrs Adams and Mrs Morland.
7. Solo Baritone ..... The Village Blacksmith [Harmonium Obligato]. Weiss. Mr Wyer.
8. Solo Tenor ..... "Mon âme à Dieu, mon ange a toi" ..... Clapisson. Mr Huson.
9. Solo Contralto ..... "The Christer" [Harmonium Obligato] ..... A. Sullivan. Mrs Morland.

TICKETS.

Reserved seats, Rs. 3: Unreserved seats, Rs. 2; Back seats, Re. 1; may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the door. Price 4 annas each.

Doors open at 7-30 p.m., the Concert to commence at 9 precisely.

MADEMOISELLE BLONDIN,
QUEEN OF THE BICYCLE,
AND
MONSIEUR BLONDIN
HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE,
And will make their
FIRST GRAND ILLUMINATED
HIGH ROPE ASCENSION IN BOMBAY
IN THE LARGE PAVILION ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,
and will perform the most daring and sensational feats ever witnessed, including THE GREAT CHAIR TRICK, THE CRADLE ACT, WORKING a BICYCLE BACKWARDS and Forwards on the Rope, 40 feet high. Carrying a Lady over the ROPE, and several other daring feats too numerous to mention.

Admission—1st Class, Rs. 2; 2nd Class, Re. 1; 3rd, 8 As.

Doors open at 8, commence at 9 p.m.

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THEIR representative, Mr. CHARLES W. WHITE, will ARRIVE in INDIA early in DECEMBER, and requests that ALL ORDERS and COMMUNICATIONS for the Firm may be addressed to him, care of the Agents, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 o'clock p. m., at the offices of the Association, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay Millowners' Association, 21st November 1879.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY, GREEN GRASS and RICE STRAW to the Municipal Bullocks at Bandora, from 1st December 1879 to 30th November, 1880, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p. m. of the 29th instant.

Probable quantities required daily can be ascertained on application at this office, where further information and Forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 each.

A Deposit of Rs. 250 will be required with each Tender. Samples of the articles to accompany each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices, Bombay, 21st November 1879.

VIENNA BEER.

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Per doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... „ 4-4

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47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods, Chattels, Credits and Effects of DAMODHUR CANJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

POOTLIBAI, widow of the deceased, the Guardian and next friend of VITHUL DAMODHUR and DAYO DAMODHUR ..... Applicant.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, UNLESS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—November 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of Major Davidson, Staff Pay Master, of a son.
DALGLEISH—November 13th, at Muzufferpore, the wife of E. Dalgleish, of Dalsingsarai Factory, of a son.
FARR—November 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of G. C. Farr, of a daughter.
MACNAGHTEN—November 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Melville Macnaghten, Neeshindipore, Nuddea, of a son.
O'REEFE—November 18th, at Calcutta, the Countess Mary, wife of J. W. O'Keefe, of a daughter.
OLDHAM—November 14th, at Dumba, the wife of W. B. Oldham, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DONALD—CARTER—November 15th, at Landour, Henry Alexander Donald, late Captain, H. M.'s 10th Regiment of Foot, to Ellen Maxwell, youngest surviving daughter of the late James Carter.
McCALLUM—WRIGHT—November 17th, at Ootacamund, Ootram, third son of George Kellie McCallum, of Reddoch and Breed, Perthshire, Scotland, to Elizabeth Caroline, youngest daughter of the late James Wright, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—November 15th, at Nami Tal, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Murray, Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal.
WATSON—November 16th, at Dugshai, William Edward, youngest son of Stephen Watson, Adjutant, 60th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for the current month received by yesterday's mail has done good service to the British army by publishing the translation of a paper entitled, "A German View of the British Army," written by Rudolph von Schwert, a captain in the 17th "(Pomeranian) Uhlans. Captain von Schwert is not by any means a kind critic. On the contrary, with unsparing ridicule, he lays bare the numerous anomalies which the British military service presents, and sharply criticises its organisation from the "monstrous super "fluity of officers in the higher grades," the enormous cost of the army, and the small number of men to show for it down to the "half dozen different ways prescribed by the "Queen's Regulations for wearing the sword." At the present time, when numerous regiments of the Indian army are under orders to proceed on active service, Captain von Schwert's remarks upon the unreadiness and want of foresight displayed by the military authorities in the matter of dress and equipment are especially valuable. As he points out while the Queen's Regulations devotes whole pages as to what lace a subaltern or a general is to wear—how they shall attend levies and parades, and how they shall carry their swords—not a word is said about the uniform to be worn on active service. To see a body of English troops on parade, one might suppose that the contingency of war was never contemplated, and the German officer has discovered that what we term "smartness" is the main thing aimed at in our uniforms. He draws an amusing picture of meeting one of our tall troopers wearing on the extreme edge of his head a little cap "about as useful as a pocket handkerchief," his legs encased in very tightly strapped trousers, and the upper part of the body in a very light and very short jacket with not "a pocket big "enough to hold even a sausage," looking altogether the picture of discomfort and smartness,"—and says that his impulse was to present the "poor fellow with a petticoat to wrap round "him." But if Captain von Schwert thought a British guardsman a ridiculous object in undress uniform, what would he say to a Bombay or Madras sepoy arrayed in all the glory of tight fitting red tunic, trousers always too short or too long, and broad pipe-clayed belts especially designed to be unserviceable? What is it that prevents Bombay or Madras from following the lead of Bengal in the matter of practical uniforms? The contrast now presented on the Kandahar side between the suitable kakee outfit of the Bengal regiments, and the ridiculous and cruel style in which the men of the Bombay regiments are clothed is most marked, and ought not to be allowed to continue. Even as a question of "smartness" the uniform at present in use is a mistake, for it makes the sepoy appear physically a worse man than he really is. But after a few months of active service in the field the dirty red uniform, the shabby black trousers, and the unwhitened buff belts of Bombay and Madras troops result in thoroughly disreputable looking regiments. For smartness perhaps the uniform of the Baluch regiments of the Bombay army is the most effective in India. It consists of a dark green tunic and red Zouave trousers. But we learn that the *tout ensemble* of the 2nd Baluchis now at Kandahar, which corps, as we have already mentioned, has been two years under canvas, is a sight "for the gods." The gorgerous red breeches have been patched until the red portions of the garment are completely in the minority, and as to the tunics, the orginal foundation of green cloth has entirely disappeared. Thus a regiment which, when it left Quetta, put the modest kakee clad corps completely in the shade, cannot now, after the test of real work, compare with them even in smartness. There is nothing like kakee for wear or for servicability, and the sooner the order recently promulgated in Bengal, which rendered kakee the universal uniform of the Bengal army is extended to Bombay and Madras, the better it will be for the armies of these Presidencies. A Bengal sepoy is now sensibly dressed in a loose kakee tunic, a large and roomy turban, wide trousers, and "puttees" in lieu of leggings. He is thus cheaply and efficiently clothed, and in the mass looks quite as well as regiments in red.

The only thing that is wrong about the outfit of the Bengal or Punjab sepoy is his boot, or rather the native shoe, which most of the northern regiments rest content with. It is true that many Bengal officers prefer the native shoe to the ammunition boot, or the native imitation of it that is in vogue in Bombay and Madras; but the best proof that they are wrong lies in the ascertained fact that the sepoy himself after he has once tried the ammunition boot invariably prefers it, and will not, if he can help it, go back to the other. Even in Bengal this is noticeable, and Goorkhas and others when ordered on active service do all they know to procure good English boots. The fact is, that the native shoe wears out after a short period of continual marching, and on service a worn out pair of boots or shoes is almost impossible to replace. But when provided at the outset with a good pair of English-made boots the sepoy is prepared for the whole campaign, and need be under no anxiety that in a month or two he may find himself barefooted. It is true, however, that the boots which come out from England for the use of European soldiers are not suited to the native sepoy. The native foot is differently constructed to the European, and requires a special system of sizing. Accordingly, the sepoy at present is never well fitted, and marching as he does without socks the percentage of men who become disabled from shoebite is often alarmingly large. In short, the arrangements for shoeing the native army are atrociously bad, and it is not too much to say that not a single native regiment in India is efficiently provided for in that respect. The country made imitation of the English boot that is worn, as a rule, by Bombay and Madras regiments is even worse than the native shoe of Bengal, for being made of bad leather and bad workmanship—it wears out quite as quickly on a campaign as the other. What is required is a good English boot made specially to suit the native foot and of material sufficiently durable to ensure its standing the rough wear of active service.

Another matter in which the Bengal army takes the lead of the Madras and Bombay is in equipment. All Bengal regiments are now provided with belts on the "yoke" principle, but the Madras and most of the Bombay sepoys still toil under the ridiculous white cross-belts of the last century. In the cavalry the contrast is still more marked. The service belt in Bengal is according to Sam Brown's celebrated pattern, than which none can be better either in appearance or utility. Indeed, even our British regiments may well take a lesson from the native horsemen of the Northern Presidency. An officer of the Punjab Frontier Force clad in loose blue tunic, and wearing his long sword encased in leather scabbard, looks, what he in truth is, the *beau ideal* of a light cavalry man. There is no jingling of steel accoutrements or other useless swagger, and his weapons are obviously meant for real work and not for show. It surely is not fair to the English cavalry soldier that he should be provided with a sword that continual friction inside a metal scabbard has rendered useless for the purposes of war; and why each trooper is not supplied with a revolver is inexplicable, unless it be that revolvers were unknown in the days of Waterloo. Captain von Schwert winds up his remarks upon the clothing and equipment of the English army by observing that, the English, in affairs military, are an imitative people, and think, accordingly, that before long they will adopt the German custom of wearing a coat "that really covers." Without going the length of saying that our military authorities should imitate the Germans more than they have already done, we at all events hope that before long there will be a real attempt at reform, and that the British and Indian armies will be clothed in accordance with the precepts of common sense, and not after the fashions prescribed by a lot of worn out traditions and customs as obsolete as are the Brown Bess muskets and screw fixed bayonets of the days of Marlborough.

THE leader of the Opposition at Manchester gave a very clear exposition of the programme he is prepared to carry out should the coming elections result in his favour, and Mr. Bright emphasised and made it more distinct. The programme will hardly, however, prove acceptable to the English people. It is much to be regretted, of course, that foreign affairs should dwarf home politics, and divert all serious attention from them; but such is the fact, and no amount of lecturing upon the expediency of a nation's minding its own business will make the fact otherwise. There is no great and urgent reform to absorb the mind of the country, while the condition of the Continent is so alarming that it naturally enchains attention. Besides, the attitude assumed by Russia in Central Asia renders it no longer possible to doubt that she is laying plans for an attack on India. Everybody will, therefore, turn to the passages in Lord Hartington's and Mr. Bright's speeches in which they define the foreign policy they would pursue in office, and by those passages will doubtless decide upon the merits of the party for which those statesmen speak. Were Mr. Bright merely delivering one of his customary addresses to his constituents we should not think of holding the party responsible for his peculiar views. But in this case he accompanies his chief to Manchester for the express purpose of undoing the effect of the Foreign Secretary's visit, and to issue a counter-manifesto. When Mr. Bright is chosen for such a mission, in spite of his well-known views, or because of them, the fact that he holds those views becomes significant. What, then, is the programme announced? Briefly it is this: According to Lord Hartington England is itself secure from invasion, but in her transmarine possessions she is exposed to attack, and therefore she ought not to engage in war unless the cause be so transparently just that the whole of the population of the British Isles will be enthusiastic in its prosecution, and so momentous that it is worth enduring the cost, and effort, and sacrifice of many campaigns! According to Mr. Bright England is not a match for Russia with her three-quarters of a million of soldiers, and consequently should be very careful not to provoke her! Combining these two statements, it does not seem a strained interpretation that war is justifiable only when the very existence of the Empire is unmistakably at stake.

The first comment that suggests itself upon this extraordinary doctrine is that, if England is really so weak as is alleged, the fault rests with the speakers and their friends, and not with the Government. It is the business of men like Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright to take care that England shall always be in a position to repel aggression. And if they have neglected this primary duty their urging the feebleness of England is merely pleading their own *laches* in estoppel of the rights of the English people. That England has the materials that constitute national strength nobody disputes. Indeed, it is part of Lord Hartington's argument that her resources are so vast and so well known that she will always be courted without needing to exert herself. The capacity to be powerful is, therefore, conceded. And, consequently, if the resources lying ready to hand were but organised, the argument drawn from the weakness of England would at once be disposed of. The real question to consider, then, is whether England ought to be content with its impotence? We will not discuss whether Lord Hartington is warranted in assuming that "the silver streak" protects England from invasion. The majority of military men hold the contrary opinion. But we are content to take the assumption. And we would ask, ought Englishmen, as prudent, sensible, business men, to rest satisfied with their selfish immunity, when the advocates of peace-at-any-price themselves proclaim that the numberless dependencies of the Crown which are scattered throughout every quarter of the globe are insufficiently defended, and lie invitingly exposed to the attacks of the covetous and ambitious? The main argument on which Mr. Bright relies is, therefore, the strongest condemnation of his military cheese-paring. If Russia can enrol under her banners three-quarters of a million of trained soldiers—if her history is the record of successive conquests and annexations—if she is now within striking distance of India, and if England is helpless to contend against her—is it not madness thus to remain at her mercy? Granting that the Czar is the embodiment of every human virtue, that his Ministers are inspired by his lofty ideas, and that his subjects live only to obey his behests, he may have a less perfect successor. Or even England, in her short-sighted folly, may persist in keeping a "criminal Minister" in power who may provoke this good and gracious monarch, so that he may be compelled to open upon England all the vials of his wrath. Even Mr. Bright, we presume, would not say that the British Empire ought to be allowed to fall a prey to its enemies because it is guilty enough to prefer a Tory Ministry. At any rate the English people will not say so; and, bearing in mind what happened to France when she engaged in war unprepared, they will, if they are to avoid disaster, increase their army in time.

So far we have argued this question on the ground chosen by Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright. But there are broader and more far-reaching considerations. The whole Continent of Europe is groaning under immoderate armaments, which are crushing the energies of the nations that maintain them, and which very soon will compel war on a scale of unexampled magnitude, were it only to put an end to the need for keeping them up. The danger is that might will overcome right, that brute force will overcome justice and freedom, and throw back human progress by extending the sway of military despotism. The hope that this may not occur lies in the power of England, and her readiness to confront and beat back the lust of conquest. Englishmen are not blind to their own shortcomings; but it is no mere national vanity which says that England is the true home of well-ordered liberty, the genuine exemplar of constitutional government. To her the weak look for the defence of their national independence, the free for help to vindicate their freedom. Were she to accept Mr. Bright's advice she would not concern herself with the wrongs of others; she would allow the powerful to crush the feeble without even a protest. Were she to adopt Lord Hartington's programme, she might meddle and muddle, and encourage the small States to rush upon their ruin in the hope of aid from her, but, as there would always be a noisy minority to agitate against war, she would end as Mr. Bright recommends, and leave the oppressor to work his will. When liberty was stamped out and the free Press silenced upon the Continent, her licence of criticism would give offence, and she, too, would be summoned not to speak evilly of the great ones of the earth. In past times she has scornfully defied those who have addressed to her such demands. But in the case we are assuming she would have allowed all her possible allies to be crushed, and she would have to call to mind, as Mr. Bright bids her do, that she could not contend against a great military Empire, while, with Lord Hartington, she would have to recollect that her dependencies beyond sea are invitingly exposed to attack. Thus, the mother of free nations would have deserted the free, would have denied protection to the brave who look up to her for succour, would have bowed the head to the oppressors of right, and justice, and humanity, only to find herself forsaken in the end, and delivered over an easy prey to the spoilers. It was not by such counsel that the British Empire was won, nor is it by such counsel that it can be maintained. The glorious heritage can be handed down to succeeding generations only by effort, energy, and sacrifice. And, fortunately, the sacrifice needful in the interests of England also promotes the cause of freedom and human progress all over the world. We do not believe that the great Liberal party accepts the craven counsel that is tendered to it. And we are convinced that the impending elections will prove once more that the grandsons of the men who waged against revolutionary France a twenty-three years' war are ready, if need be, to urge as unrelenting a conflict in defence of the Empire which has been built up by the valour, and conduct, and unwavering resolution of their forefathers.

THE question as to who was responsible for sending Sir Louis Cavagnari and his slender escort of twenty-five men to Kabul, we observe, is much discussed in England. Some aver that the despatch of an envoy was forced upon the Amir, but this is contradicted by Lord Salisbury, who says that Government would have been satisfied if our envoy had lived at Kandahar; but that his early advance to Kabul was in accordance with Yakub Khan's own request. The fact of the matter is that Sir Louis Cavagnari himself was mainly responsible for the policy which sent him direct to the capital. It has already appeared in our columns that Lord Lytton—not once but repeatedly—advised the too venturesome political officer that if he possessed even the slightest doubts about the safety of the proposed mission that he,—Lord Lytton—would not permit that mission to proceed, or that if it went at all it would go escorted by a sufficient number of troops. It is well known on the frontier, however, that Sir Louis Cavagnari himself was almost the only man who would not see the danger of the enterprise which he had undertaken. His long intercourse with Pathans, and his facility of obtaining an ascendency over even the most lawless of the Afghan tribes had rendered him over-confident in his own powers, and not improbably if he had lived at Kabul long enough he would in time have rendered his position there as secure as it was at Peshawur. But treachery had been at work before even he had crossed the British frontier, and against the machinations of the Amir's own near relations, if not of the Amir himself, the fate of the Embassy was already sealed. These being the facts, the discussion that is now proceeding in the English Press is, we think, to be deprecated. No good, and possibly much harm, may come of it.

WE are glad to learn that the memorial submitted to Government by the Chamber of Commerce upon the necessity which exists for a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships has met with an encouraging reception. Government have, we are informed, entertained the proposal, and have replied to the Chamber asking for the material of a draft bill to be submitted. This will no doubt be done, and we may hope that before long this most necessary measure will pass into law. The difficulty is to frame an enactment that will leave unaltered the existing law as applied to undivided Hindu families; but it may be remembered that the legal advisers of the Chamber gave their opinion that such an enactment is quite possible and even easy. All that is necessary is that there shall be registration so long as a partnership lasts, and that when changes are made they shall be announced in the books of the Registrar. It is notorious that the species of fraud which the proposed legislation would render impossible is common all over India, and the effect of the proposed new measure is sure to be beneficial to trade and commercial morality generally.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE AUSTRALIA.—THE KAISAR-I-HIND IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

"THAT was a wise superstition which bade men companies, and nations, when they spoke vauntingly of their own prosperity, or were praised too highly by others, make an offering to propitiate Fortune, which otherwise would punish their vainglory by inflicting upon them some terrible disaster. We have a recent instance of its truth in the case of the P. and O. Company; for, hardly had the *Daily Telegraph* celebrated, in its article on "The Bridge to India," the regularity, efficiency, and splendour with which the Company conducts the mail service between England and the East, than first the Australia broke down in the Bay of Biscay, then the Hindustan was wrecked off the Coromandel coast, and finally, to complete the tale of woe, the Kaisar-i-Hind, which had been the theme of the *Daily Telegraph's* choicest compliments, went aground in the Suez Canal, and remained sticking in the mud for four days. The Kaisar, which arrived in our harbour yesterday morning, after a magnificent run of 9 days 21 hours from Suez, thus nearly saving her contract time in spite of her long detention, brought on from Plymouth some of the Indian passengers by the Australia, but the accounts they give of the misfortunes of the latter vessel add little to the information published in the home papers received by the mail. The most uncomfortable feature of the whole business is the misconduct of the English quarter-masters, who refused to man a boat to take Captain Jordan on board the Valorous. Objections are often taken to the working of the P. and O. ships with what are called lascar crews—that is, crews of natives of India who belong chiefly to the maritime districts on the western coasts, and especially to Surat and Bombay. But these men are capital sailors, cool and ready in an emergency, and always ready to obey orders carefully; and they are reported to have behaved admirably on board the Australia, in spite of the bad example set by the quarter-masters. The English papers have a good deal to say about the breaking of the hawsers with which attempts were made to tow the Australia; but the hawsers were strong enough for the work, if the Trentham Hall and Valorous, and more particularly the latter ship, had known how to tow properly, and had not attempted to drag the Australia after them broadside on, instead of steaming ahead and taking it round gently in the desired direction. A more serious matter is the refusal of the Australia to answer her helm when under sail, for it is a most disagreeable thing to suppose that at any moment a splendid mail steamer may be left to drift a helpless log in a stormy sea by the breaking of some part of her machinery. These ships ought not to be dependent on steam alone, but should be able to sail as well, and it is most important that they should be provided with the means of at once disconnecting the screw when anything goes wrong with the machinery, and so leaving the rudder free to act properly. Another point worthy of notice is that, when Captain Jordan could not send a boat to the Valorous, he was indebted for the means of communicating with that vessel to a passenger who had served in the navy and knew the system of hand-signalling practised in the naval service. This system is simple and effective, and should be taught to all the officers of the mercantile marine. The Australia's passengers seem, with hardly an exception, to have behaved very well; and several of them refused to be taken off to the Valorous, and insisted on sharing the fortunes of their ship till she reached Plymouth.

The Kaisar, after calling at Plymouth to take on board passengers for Bombay, made a good run to Gibraltar, Malta, and Port Said, which last port she reached on Tuesday, the 4th instant. The passengers by the corresponding mail steamer from Brindisi arrived at Alexandria at noon on Thursday, the 6th, after a quick but uncomfortable passage,—for the Venetia, being very light, rolled heavily even with a fair wind; and on Thursday evening they started for Suez by train in the best possible spirits, bets being offered that Commodore Methven, the captain of the Kaisar, would make the fastest passage to Bombay on record, and land the mails here by the evening of Sunday, the 16th inst. What was their dismay when the train, on reaching Suez, stopped in the siding close to the hotel instead of going on to the docks! The news quickly spread that the Kaisar had gone aground in Lake Timsah on Wednesday afternoon, and could not be floated till she had discharged a large part of her cargo. To add to the complication, the hotel, which usually has not half-a-dozen people staying at it, was already overcrowded with Brindisi passengers by the previous mail for China and Australia, who had to wait till the Pekin came on in place of the Australia, and the Pekin was behind the Kaisar in the Canal, and it was feared could not pass her. The discomforts of that day were extreme. The hotel manager, Mr. Adams, and his wife, did all they could to accommodate the hungry and weary crowd; but their means were not equal to their good will. Captain Roberts, the P. and O. agent, helped to relieve the pressure by making up beds in every room of his house, and even giving up the use of his own bedroom. Mr. Andrews, the sub-agent, did likewise; while the Postmaster, the British India Company's agent, and other residents, put up some friends they found among the passengers. But, in spite of all that could be done, it was still necessary for a number of ladies to sleep at the hotel on the couches in the drawing-room, while many gentlemen lay down to sleep for the night in the passages and corridors, or on the tables in the courtyard. The scramble for food was, of course, terrible, though the landlord, under the circumstances, really did wonders. The P. and O. Company paid all hotel expenses except for liquor, on which there was a steady run. The servants were too few to attend at table, so that people were rushing about constantly at dinner time, trying to help themselves to the dishes; and, then when they had succeeded in getting some food, they had to go across the courtyard to the bar to get their own beer or claret. This state of affairs was slightly improved on Saturday, when the Pekin, having succeeded in making her way past the Kaisar, came into Suez roads and took off her set of passengers. Bedrooms were then found at the hotel for all the ladies till that time unprovided for, but the gentlemen had still to make shift as best they could. There was, however, very little grumbling. Everyone felt that the right thing had been done in bringing on the passengers to Suez, as the Kaisar might float at any moment. The chief nuisance of the long delay was that most of the passengers had very little kit with them, and no one could not get a change for days. Some murmurs were raised against the reticence of the P. and O. authorities in not giving fuller information as to what was going on; and it seems curious that, with so many ships passing through the Canal, the P. and O. authorities have not yet put their Suez agent in telegraphic communication with the Canal office. Captain Roberts could not communicate with Captain Methven on board the Kaisar, except by sending a message to the Canal Company's agent, three miles away, and asking him to forward it on; and it was not till Sunday that, to relieve the anxiety of the detained Brindisi passengers, he sent such a message, asking when it was likely the Kaisar would be able to come on. The answer received was that Captain Methven had gone to Ismailia to pick up his anchors, and that the Kaisar, being now afloat, would complete the reloading of her cargo that day, and start for Suez early on Monday morning.

This welcome intelligence was confirmed on Monday morning by the appearance of the Kaisar herself on the scene, as she slowly made her way along the section of the Canal between the Bitter Lakes and the Gulf of Suez. Captain Roberts ordered the train to take the passengers down to the docks to be ready by 11 o'clock, when, with many a sigh of thankfulness, the released prisoners took their seats, hoping they had now seen the last of Suez. But a fresh disappointment awaited them. The Canal Company allowed, first, the Malabar troopship, and then a small ditcher, called the Wilton, to enter the Canal successively from the Suez side; and, although the Malabar safely reached the first siding, where it could be passed by the Kaisar, the Wilton went aground between the entrance to the Canal and the siding, and, it soon appeared, would be likely to remain there till late in the evening, when the tide might float her off. Captain Roberts, after keeping the passengers waiting for some time in the train and the barge into which they had moved from it with their luggage, finally resolved to tow them up the Canal and put them on board the Kaisar, as there was an alarm that the supply of provisions in Suez was failing. Accordingly, the P. and O. launch towed the barge to the Canal Company's quay. Here there was another long halt, and the Company's agent at last declared that there was not water enough for the barge to pass the Wilton. Several hours' exposure to the sun had by this time begun to tell upon the health and temper of the passengers, many of whom were delicate women and children; and, yielding to somewhat angry remonstrances, the P. and O. agent took the whole company back to Suez. Just as they were landing there, a steam launch was seen passing the Wilton, and some of the passengers immediately went off to the British Consul, Mr. West, to lodge a complaint against the Canal authorities for their unfriendly conduct, while others, more philosophically inclined, went to the hotel to get something to eat and drink. In less than half an hour, however, word came from the Canal office that the barge could now pass; so, although the sun had set, the expedition was reformed, and, the Wilton being safely passed, the sorely-tried passengers at last found themselves lodged in comfortable quarters on board the Kaisar.

The history of this ship's misfortunes will be found told with great fulness of detail in a memorial which we print below, and it is likely to cause some sensation if the P. and O. directors, acting on Captain Methven's advice, refuse to pay the Canal Company's expenses for floating the ship after grounding for the reasons mentioned in article 10 of the company's rules, that "there was an insufficient depth of water in the Canal," and that "erroneous direction by the pilot had caused the grounding." The fact is indisputable that the Kaisar was made to anchor in Lake Timsah in the very worst position that could have been selected for such a large and heavily laden ship, as the course of the Canal here, instead of running straight across the lake from north to south, is made to follow two sides of a right-angled triangle of which this line would be the base, with the apex nearest to Ismailia. The consequence is, that a large steamer anchored in the lake is obliged on re-entering the channel of the Canal to wind in and out of some difficult curves, and the difficulty of the task is increased by the inaccurate marking of the channel, the limits of which cannot be properly known even to the pilots, for the pilot on board the Kaisar put on full steam and ran the ship aground for nearly her whole length, apparently under the impression that the ground she had touched upon was only a small patch instead of a long bank. After the Kaisar had grounded, the Canal authorities buoyed the channel accurately, so that Captain Woolcott was able to take the Pekin past, and many other steamers followed. The Kaisar, however, was so firmly imbedded in the mud that she could only be moved after she had unloaded 700 tons of cargo. The Pekin was not allowed to make an attempt to tow her off, and the Canal Company's own tug was ridiculously unequal to the work assigned it; there was, too, when the cargo had to be taken out, a deficiency of barge accommodation, and, but for the unceasing exertions of the chief officer, Mr. Ashdown, which were heartily seconded by the other officers and the crew of the Kaisar, the ship might never have been floated. On Saturday she was off, and moved forward to a station where she could take in her cargo again without blocking the passage. Here, on Sunday morning, Captain Methven received a telegram saying that the dredger, the Canal authorities had been using to recover his anchors, which he had been obliged to leave in Lake Timsah, were not powerful enough, and asking if he would sanction the expense of using a larger dredger and tackle. Annoyed at the prospect of further delays and at the stupidity of the Canal people in imagining he could possibly go to sea without his anchors, Captain Methven, who joins the ardour and energy of youth to the experience of age, set off himself at once for Ismailia and remained the whole day without food to set personally superintending the work of recovering the anchors. Had he not done this, he would probably never have seen them again, as the gear supplied by the Canal Company was old and nearly rotten, and the labourers would have been unable by themselves to do anything with it. This task accomplished, the Kaisar started once more on Monday, only to encounter the misadventures already recounted. The Wilton, however, was floated off on Monday evening, and at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, the Kaisar at last steamed out of the Canal, having been detained in it for a whole week to within an hour or two.

This unexampled succession of misfortunes of course caused much discussion among the passengers as to who should be held responsible for the delays which were a very serious matter for many of them, and especially for the three-months' leave men, who would lose pay by being too late in returning to duty. The result was the drawing up of two memorials, copies of which we subjoin, having succeeded in obtaining them from one of the passengers:—

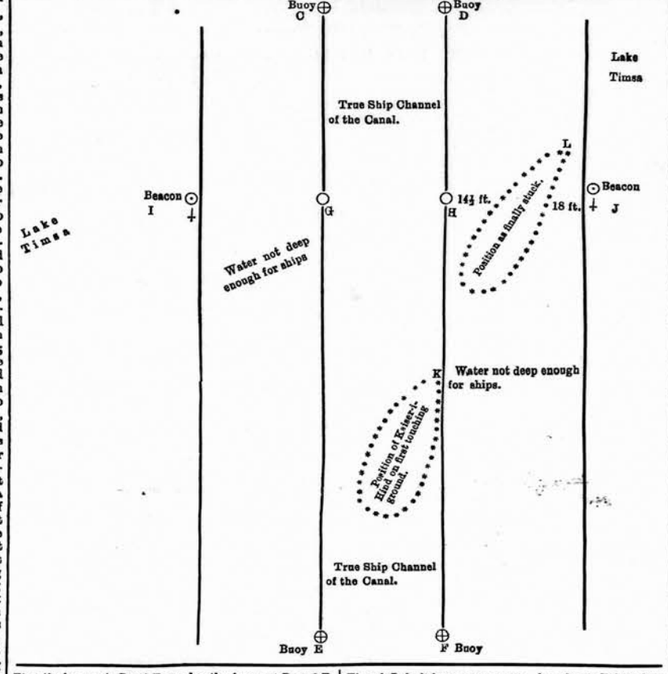
To the Right Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The memorial of the undersigned subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty very respectfully sheweth.

1. That your memorialists, intending to proceed to the East Indies, travelled by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind which left Southampton on the 23rd October last. That the Kaisar-i-Hind arrived safely at Port Said, 45 minutes after noon, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, and entered the Canal at 3-25 p. m. the same day. That the Kaisar-i-Hind is a vessel of some 4,000 tons burden, and was when she entered the Canal drawing 22 ft. 5 in. forward and 22 ft 9 in. aft. That on Wednesday, the 5th November, at about 1 p.m., the Kaisar-i-Hind reached the Timsah Lake, distant some 42 miles from Port Said. That the channel of the Canal through the Timsah Lake, as shown on the sketch chart hereunto annexed and marked A, is particularly crooked, containing several sharp curves difficult of navigation for a ship of deep draught and great length like the Kaisar-i-Hind under the ordinary circumstances of the uninterrupted transit. That at the apex of the angle of the sharpest curve, at the spot marked B on the sketch chart aforesaid a siding or passing station has been made. That, in order to allow a mail steamer to get out of the Timsah Lake, the Kaisar-i-Hind was directed by the Canal authorities to enter this siding, which she accordingly did, and was made fast therein at 1-55 p.m., the same day. That the navigation of this portion of the Canal already sufficiently difficult by reason of the length and size of the Kaisar-i-Hind drawing 22ft. 4in. was thereby rendered still more difficult by the necessity of entering this siding and again getting out of it. That the Kaisar-i-Hind was carrying Her Majesty's mails from Southampton, Gibraltar, and Malta, and was therefore a mail steamer within the meaning of Article 6 of the *Regulations for the Navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal*, which provides that the company shall determine the hour of departure of each ship and her subsequent stoppages at sidings in such manner as . . . . "as to cause the least possible delay to the passage of mail steamers." That your memorialists respectfully submit that, in accordance with the letter and spirit of this rule; and under the circumstances just set forth, the small steamer should have been detained at the previous station a few miles distant, where the Canal is double, or that she (and not the Kaisar-i-Hind) should have been put into the siding or station at the apex B instead of being allowed to proceed and render more difficult the navigation already difficult of the mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind.

2. That, after the Kaisar-i-Hind had entered and moored in the station aforesaid it became a most difficult task, owing to her size, depth, and length and the confined space in which the work had to be done, to turn her round so as to enable her to proceed on her course through the Canal. That the difficulty of this task was enormously increased by the absence at this place of buoys attached to deep screw moorings (which would correspond with the mooring ballards properly erected in other parts of the Canal). That the ordinary method of swinging or turning a ship in a confined space is by making hawsers fast to fixed points, such as posts on shore or buoys attached to deep screw moorings in the water, the ship by her own machinery on board drawing herself towards such fixed point. That the absence of such posts or buoys off the siding or station marked B made it impossible for the Kaisar-i-Hind to be turned in this, the regular manner. That the Canal authorities were well aware of the absence of such posts or buoys, and this should have been a strong reason to them for not putting the Kaisar-i-Hind into the siding at B.

3. That your memorialists will not trouble your Lordship with an account of the shifts and manœuvres by which the careful and experienced commander of the Kaisar-i-Hind managed to swing her round towards her course through or into the Canal. That this was almost successfully accomplished when a new complication arose, and the vessel was grounded in consequence of the channel through the lake not being sufficiently marked with buoys, and owing to the inefficiency of the pilot in charge. That the following plan will explain how this occurred:—



That the buoys at C and E, as also the buoys at D and F, which marked the line of the true ship channel, are about half a mile apart and this in a part of the Canal which is not perfectly straight. That though there are two beacons at I and J, the exact ship channel is not very accurately marked in the middle of the half mile distance, and, where the channel is not straight, cannot be ascertained by drawing lines through the points C and E and D and F. That, by the 4th article of the regulations already referred to, the Kaisar-i-Hind was compelled to take on board a company's pilot for the whole length of the Canal, whose duty it was to "indicate all particulars concerning the passage through" and "place at the disposal of the captain of the vessel his experience and practical knowledge of the Canal." That the channel between the buoys G and H not being properly marked (the buoys here shown on the sketch chart were put down after the accident), the commander of the Kaisar-i-Hind was compelled to rely upon his pilot's "experience" and "practical knowledge of the Canal" for taking the ship along the right channel. That the ship took or touched the ground at the point K on the edge or side of the true ship channel and the pilot, instead of stopping her and turning her head toward the centre of the ship channel, gave the order for "full steam ahead," and so drove the ship out of the proper channel and into a part of the lake where there was not sufficient water. That in consequence the ship was grounded and remained immovable till about noon of Saturday, November 8th, when she was got off only after a considerable portion of her cargo had been unloaded, and after much exertion and labour. That the cargo was reloaded on Sunday, November 9th. That the Kaisar-i-Hind proceeded on her course on Monday, the 10th November, at daybreak and was approaching the last station in the Canal about two miles distant from the mouth at Suez when the Wilton, a small cargo steamer, was allowed to enter the Canal, and, grounding a short distance south of the said station, delayed the Kaisar-i-Hind for a further period of eighteen hours. That your memorialists submit that the admission of the Wilton to the Canal under the circumstances was a further violation of the 6th article already referred to, which is intended to secure as much as possible the rapid passage of mail steamers.

4. That when the Kaisar-i-Hind was aground in the Timsah Lake it became necessary, in order to lighten her, to get out her heavy anchors and the chain cable thereto appertaining. That usually these would have been placed in a barge alongside, but owing to the paucity of barges the commander was compelled to drop them into the Canal, and subsequently he let them go altogether, being assured by the Canal authorities (who under the 9th article of the regulations have the right to direct all operations) that this was a necessary step, and that they could be recovered afterwards. That under the 10th article of the regulations material which has fallen into the Canal can be recovered only by the direct intervention of the company's agents, and it is therefore reasonable that they should have at hand the necessary means and should use due care and exertion in order to such recovery. That the company's agents, however, subsequently declared their inability to recover the anchors and chain-cable of the Kaisar-i-Hind, unless a large anchor boat were brought from Port Said at a considerable expense; and this, notwithstanding that the commander of the Kaisar-i-Hind had given them the assistance of one of his senior officers and ten lascars. That subsequently the commander went to the spot and the anchors and chain cable were recovered with the means and appliances previously available and without bringing an anchor boat from Port Said. That this circumstance goes to show that the Canal authorities were not sufficiently active or careful to perform the duty, which by the Canal regulations is specially reserved for and cast upon them.

5. That in conclusion your memorialists desire most respectfully to represent—

I. That the detention in the Canal for a total period of six days of the mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, involving the delay of the mails and of some 160 passengers, was due in the first instance to the violation by the Canal authorities of the 6th article of the regulations under which the passage of mail steamers should be facilitated and accelerated.

II. That the station in the Timsah Lake should be provided with buoys attached to deep screw moorings corresponding with the mooring ballards in the other parts of the Canal.

III. That the channel of the Canal through the Timsah Lake should be more clearly marked by buoys placed at more frequent intervals, or that more efficient pilots acquainted with the channel should be provided.

IV. That the passage of the Timsah Lake should be facilitated by dredging off the shoulder of the worst curve and making the channel run by the clotted line a b on the sketch chart annexed.

V. That your memorialists have been informed, and it is commonly reported, that the Canal authorities do not afford to the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company the same facility and courtesy which are afforded to other steamers in making the passage of the Canal; and the circumstances connected with the passage of the Kaisar-i-Hind as above set forth are in support of the credibility of this report.

6. That your memorialists very respectfully ask that an inquiry may be made into the above matters, and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

To the Right Honourable the MARQUIS of SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The memorial of the undersigned subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty very respectfully sheweth—

1. That your memorialists having travelled with the Indian mail, which left London on the 31st October last, safely reached Alexandria on the afternoon of Thursday, the 6th November, per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Venetia, that your memorialists were despatched by train from Alexandria at 7 p. m. of the same day for the purpose of embarking for Bombay on Friday morning at Suez on board the steamer Kaisar-i-Hind. That, on reaching Suez at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th November, your memorialists were for the first time apprised that the Kaisar-i-Hind had grounded in the Canal some forty miles from Suez at 2.38 p. m. on Wednesday the 5th November, and had, notwithstanding every effort made to get her off, remained immovable for the previous 39 hours. That your memorialists were then instructed to proceed to the Suez Hotel, in which some sixty passengers (who had been delayed by the previous breakdown of the steamer Australia) were already located. That the passengers of the Venetia numbered some sixty-five persons, making thus a total of 125 souls, including many ladies, and children of tender age, to be provided with shelter and food in a building containing proper sleeping accommodation for about a third of this number, and with an establishment maintained (according to the manager's statement) on a scale suited to the entertainment of some ten guests. That, although the passengers for China and Australia happily proceeded by the Pekin on Saturday, the 8th November, there remained thereafter some seventy persons to be provided with food and sleeping room until Monday. That your memorialists have no desire to enlarge upon the discomforts to which they were subjected during their detention of four days, and they mention these facts, which must have been well known to Mr. West, Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, and to the local authorities in charge of the Canal, merely as explanatory of the circumstances under which they were subjected to the grievance of which they are about very respectfully to complain.

2. That at 9-40 a. m. on Monday, the 10th November, the Kaisar-i-Hind was sighted approaching Suez, and as she was expected to emerge from the Canal at noon or a little after, the whole of the passengers,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ITEMS FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 21.

KABUL, Nov. 19.—A force is going to Murdan composed as follows :—500 men of the 92nd Highlanders, 400 of the 3rd Sikhs, 400 of the 5th Punjab Infantry, two guns of the Royal Artillery, four guns Mountain Battery, and one Squadron each of the 9th and 14th Lancers; General Baker commands.

Four men have been hanged who were found in possession of property belonging to the Embassy.

General Hills has organized a local police, which includes fifty sowars. A party of these will be under Sirdar Ebrahim Khan, pensioner.

Hastings, the Political Officer, has prepared a statement showing the revenue of Kabul province. The Revenue of Kohistan, Turkestan, and Herat can only be approximately estimated.

A convoy from Jallalabad is expected tomorrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The three persons arrested in Ireland for seditious language are Mr. Killen, barrister-at-law, David, a liberated Fenian convict (both at Dublin) and Mr. Daly, proprietor of the *National Newspaper* at Mayo. Great excitement prevails throughout the whole of Ireland, and other warrants have been issued.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The *Times* publishes a letter from the Duke of Argyll in reference to Lord Cranbrook's letter published in the *Times* on the 18th inst., in which he (the Duke of Argyll) states that the refusal of the Amir Shere Ali to receive a British Mission in Kabul was contained in a letter dated May 22nd, 1876, and contained no reference to a Russian embassy.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. Hungaria, Captain G. Doucich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Fair Dholleras.....	5¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	70½
4½ do. do.	87½
3 do. Council for account.....	73
5 do. French Rents, 1872.....	115
Bar Silver	53 5-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....	£15,000,000.... Unchanged.
Bills Discounted	£18,900,000.... Inc £100,000
Bullion.....	£28,900,000.... Dec £400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45½ per cent.

Departure—Hafton.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 21, 6-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Siam from Australia arrived.

MADRAS, Nov. 21, 7 P.M.

H. M.'s steamer Orontes from Port Natal arrived last night.

MADRAS, Nov. 21, 4-40 P.M.

H. M.'s steamer Orontes sailed for Singapore.

LORD SANDHURST, who inherits the title conferred on Sir William Mansfield for distinguished services in India, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday, with the intention of making a few months' tour in this country. During his stay in Bombay, Lord Sandhurst will be the guest of Mr. Melvill, at Breach Candy.

MR. EASTWICK, who arrived in Bombay from England yesterday, has been invited by the Governor to take up his quarters at Malabar Point. Mr. Eastwick is at present engaged in preparing a new edition of Murray's Bombay Handbook; and he intends, we hear, to devote his time this season to visiting Goa and the Southern Maratha Country.

MRS. GORE JONES, wife of the Admiral Commanding the station, was one of the passengers by the Kaisar. As the mail steamer, in entering the harbour, passed the flagship, the band of the Euryalus struck up the appropriate air of "Nancy Lee."

RESIDENTS of Byculla will be rejoiced to hear that the grant passed by the Corporation yesterday for "new works" during next year includes a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be applied to mitigating the very great nuisance which at present arises from the deposit of town sweepings on the Flats. The Health Officer (Dr. Weir) is of opinion that this amount will suffice to cover the area reclaimed during the last six months and all future deposits for the year with a layer of earth a foot deep, which should have the effect of at least very much lessening the nuisance,—at present so obnoxious as not only to interfere greatly with the comfort, but positively to endanger the health, of the large number of people who reside in that part of the town.

THE date for the execution of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty has not been yet fixed. Probably it will come into force from the commencement of next year.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C. I. E., formerly editor of the *Madras Times*, and Secretary of the Famine Fund, has accepted the appointment of editor of the *Liverpool and Southport Daily News*, a Liberal organ of some position in Lancashire. Mr. Digby will enter upon his new duties on January 1st. This will, at all events for the present, prevent the return of Mr. Digby to India.

WE publish elsewhere the results of the Southern India Rifle Association's annual Volunteer contest, open to Volunteers throughout India to compete at 500 and 600 yards. The winning score, made by Corporal Patton, of the 1st Punjab Volunteers, is a magnificent one, aggregating as it does 66 points out of a possible 70. He put on 33 out of 35 at each distance. Next to Corporal Patton is Colour Sergeant Anscomb, 2nd Punjab V. B., with 62 (32 and 30); the third prize is taken by Pte. Watson, Agra Volunteers, with 61 (29 and 32); and the fourth by Corporal Hall, B Company, Bombay Volunteers, with 60 (31 and 29). Other members of the Bombay Volunteers who figure amongst the prize-winners are Lieut. Phillips, seventh on the list, with 58 (29 and 29); Lieut. Peaker, eighth, with the same total (30 and 28); and Lance Corporal McDonnell, with 56 (32 and 24).

A CORRESPONDENT at Sangan gives the following account of Sir Richard Temple as he appeared during his big ride through Western Afghanistan :—"The Governor is looking wonderfully well and hearty. We went out to receive him on his arrival here, and met him riding at a jog-trot, about five miles an hour, a rate at which no horse could walk, and though he was going along as merrily as you could wish, some of his staff were not quite so comfortable. An eighteen-mile jog on a boring, pulling horse is wearing to the temper as well as to other parts of the human anatomy. Last year, I am told, he rode 1,400 miles in six weeks during the hot weather.

MR. JOSEPHS, of the Telegraph Department, marched into Kabul with Dr. Bellew and the convoy on the 28th October, and by the 3rd November had got his lines up to Butkhak. The telegraph officials on both the Khyber and Kabul lines have shown an energy and pluck of which the department may well be proud.

A TELEGRAM to the Allahabad paper from Kabul, Nov. 17th, contains the following items :—The ex Governor of Ghuzni, who has come into Kabul, is accompanied by Faiz Mahomed Khan of Ali Musjid celebrity. They state that about Ghuzni there is much lawlessness, and that an attempt may probably be made to preach a *jehad*. At the present time most of the men who have gathered together are hillmen; very few regulars being about Ghuzni. The road from Barmean to Ghuzni is very disturbed.

A TELEGRAM to the Lahore paper from Thull, Nov. 15, states :—The 13th native infantry and one squadron of cavalry from here have been warned to join General Tytler, whether by flanking movement or not is doubtful. General Tytler is supposed to be still at Kurram. The camp is quiet; occasionally grasscutters are murdered. Last night two hundred men attacked Mouzsam Talas serai on the road to Kohat, killed sixteen persons including five bullock-train passengers and wounded twenty-two—all natives—looted two government waggons and some officers' horses.

A LAST letter from Jacobabad, dated November 18th, to the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the rails of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway were laid to the 41st mile on that day. The men at the "tip" struck on the 8th for clothes and higher wages. No work was done for two days Many men deserted, most of them being caught by the police on the roads and brought back again. It is thought that the men were satisfied with their pay, but feared the desert which was then but four miles from the "tip." Certain promises regarding food, water, and clothing having been made to the men by Mr. Bell, the superintendent of works, they went to their work again, but are still dissatisfied, and progress is slower than before. Men are still deserting. Probably the false report of Mr. Macivor having been murdered, exaggerated as such reports usually are by natives, has been one of the main causes of the strike.

GENERAL WARRE would probably like to know the source of the following paragraph, which appears in the Allahabad paper :—We hear of a company of Bombay Sappers now going up to the front composed as follows—There are 88 rank and file all told, supposed to be all sappers with two years' special training, and young, strong men. But the true state of the case is that there are no less than 33 men under one year's service, who have never even been taught to fire off their rifles; that is 37 per cent. Thirteen men are transfers from native line infantry regiments who joined just before the company started; that is 15 per cent. Seventeen are over 20 years' service, *i. e.*, ranging from 20 to 31 years; that is 19 per cent. This leaves only 25 men between 1 and 20 years' service, and if you deduct from these, five for those men who are untrained, *i. e.*, under two years and for officers' orderlies, &c., you get only 20 men out of 88 fit for service. That is to say, 77 per cent. of the company is totally inefficient, and only 23 per cent. fit for service.

DR. IRVING, in his report on Bengal charitable dispensaries, makes some remarks about native doctors. He is still obliged to speak unfavourably of the civil hospital class; and he could mention, he says, many natives now in charge of dispensaries, who are in every way unfit for such a position. Of the native doctors who serve as hospital assistants, very few are reported to be equal even to drawing a tooth; none can be trusted to perform any major operation, or to diagnose any uncommon case. Dr. Irving quotes a medico-legal report submitted by a Bengal civil hospital assistant. It begins: "At or about 9 a.m. of the 21st October 1877, I held a *post-mortem* examination on the carcass of Mussamut Sookmea, a female, aged about 30 years, and found her body damnably swollen and entirely decomposed."

MAJOR E. J. THACKERAY, V.C., R. E., a cousin of the great novelist, has been appointed to succeed Major General Maunsell, C. B., as Commandant of the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners. Major Thackeray won his Victoria Cross for distinguished conduct at the defence of the magazine, during the fighting in the streets of Dehli after the capture of that city in September, 1859. He succeeded in extinguishing a fire in the enclosure, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life, from the explosion of combustible stores in the street in which the fire occurred.

WHATEVER may have been the humanising effects of his experiences of recent years and his acquaintance with Sir Robert Sandeman, the Khan of Khelat must have been a nice sort of ruler to live under beforetime, judging from the following story told by a correspondent of a Calcutta paper :—I have just heard an interesting story of the relations formerly existing between the Khan of Khelat, now G. C. S. I., &c., &c., and his subject sirdars. The story was told me by Dost Muhammad, son of Alladina, the Khurd Sirdar. Mulla Muhammad, the old chief of the Sarawans, had summoned many sirdars to Lus Beyla, probably to conspire against His Highness the Khan, but of that I am not certain, and Alladina, with his sons, had accepted the invitation. The old Khurd chieftain has a prejudice against walls, and even in his patriarchal home contents himself with a *kishdi*, or hut, made of sticks and blankets, which has the advantage of being portable, but even this protection he had not taken with him on his visit to Lus Beyla. At night he rolled himself in his blankets on the ground, with his sons and people about him. His eldest son, Yar Muhammad and Dost Muhammad, usually slept at some little distance, but the other sons, Nabbi Baksh, Jani Khan, and Yusuf Khan, were close to their father. One dark night a faquir found his way to their encampment, and drawing a talwar which was lying unheeded among the sleepers, commenced a retardly attack. Poor Jani Khan was at once killed, and Nabbi Baksh disabled. Old Alladina received three frightful cuts over the head and shoulders before Yusuf Khan could interfere. This fine young fellow rushed unarmed at the assassin, and receiving a terrible sword cut in the face, which has destroyed the beauty of an uncommonly handsome man, grappled with him, and succeeded in knocking him down. By this time some attendants arrived and cut the murderer into pieces, "as big as my finger nail," said Dost Mahomed, and added with a grin, "we gave the remains to the dogs, and they ate up every bit." It was afterwards discovered that the Khan had promised the faquir Rs. 4,000 for the murder of both Alladina and Mulla Muhammad.

THE Duke of Buckingham and staff returned from Ootacamund to Madras on Tuesday. The local *Times*, noticing the event in its leading columns, remarks :—"With the Madras public, and more particularly with the Madras tradesmen, His Grace is not a favourite. The owners of house property have felt his absence and bemoaned it bitterly. With increased taxation they have had their properties left on their hands unoccupied, and the shop-keepers have found their business dwindle down to a very low figure. When all those who receive huge salaries retire from Madras, and hoard up their pay, living for the most part on the extra allowances they sanction for themselves out of the national purse, and which are more than sufficient for their maintenance as an out-of-the-way place like Ootacamund, we need feel no surprise that trade is languishing. If the country and the people were specially created for the purpose of providing the Governor and other high officials with their salaries and allowances, then we should have no right to complain. But we have always been under the impression that the Governor and all the officials are entertained to work for the public, and that they have certain duties to perform in return for their salaries. We believe our view of the case is the correct one, and we therefore trust that it will not be again necessary to remind those at the head of the Government that they have no moral right to act as they have done this last summer. Our Rumpa *fiasco* is not creditable to the Governor, and it ought to have been settled months ago. Look at the money which it has cost the country. A really energetic Governor, alive to his responsibilities, would have at once put an end to the outbreak. As it is, it will simply be another big bill for the taxpayer to meet, and that because proper steps were not adopted in the first instance. Let us hope that, for the short time his Grace has to remain with us, he will conscientiously try to make up for the many shortcomings heretofore exhibited by him while he has been our Governor.

IT seems that *three* lakhs of rupees were spent upon the funeral of the late Maharaja of Burdwan. The *Hindoo Patriot* states that "the Maharaja's council originally allotted two lakhs of rupees, but the Maharani, who is reported to be a very kind-hearted lady, and the Maharaj Kumar, raised the grant to three lakhs of rupees. It is reported that about 130,000 beggars collected to receive alms, to whom were doled out one seer rice, one seer muri, and one seer murki, and an eight-anna piece per head. There were only four casualties. Brahmins were invited from both Lower and Upper Bengal; and the highest gift to Bengal Brahmins was Rs. 100 per head, and to Benares or Upper India Bramins Rs. 130 per head, besides travelling allowances."

THE Darjiling paper, in announing the close of the tea season both in the hills, and the Terai, remarks that "it has been an unfortunate year for almost all concerns in the district."

IT is stated in Calcutta that Mr. H. Reynolds goes into the Imperial Legislative Council, as additional member, *vice* the Hon. F. R. Cockerell. Mr. Mackenzie will thus return to his appointment as Revenue Secretary.

THE latest news from Achin, published in the *Straits Times*, is to the effect that small-pox, which raged somewhat severely there recently, has died out, and that no engagements have taken place lately. The Achinese are submitting in large numbers, and matters there generally are looking more favourable for the Dutch.

THE latest news from the Naga country, contained in a telegram to the *Englishman* dated Golaghat Nov. 18th, states that there is a rumour that the Kukies have attacked and burnt a Naga vallage, killing several and capturing others. Captain Williamson has reached Kohima safely. A column of 200 men of the 44th left Piphima forwards on the 17th.

THE rainfall at Darjiling this year up to the 14th instant was 154·42 inches, as compared with 125·42 inches during the same period of last year.

THE famous Swedish exploring vessel, the Vega, left Yokohama on October 11 for Kobe and Nagasaki, and, after some short delay in the Philippine Islands, will continue her homeward cruise, thus, says the *Japan Mail*, circumnavigating the newly proved island, known as Europe and Asia. As one of the mementoes of his visit to Japan, Professor Nordenskold takes with him a medal presented by the Tokio Geographical Society.

THE Russians seem to have got a strong foothold in Japan. The Russian missionaries there have started a weekly newspaper, the *Evangelical Messenger*, and have converted, it is said, some 10,000 Japanese to their church.

THE death of one of the heads of the publishing firm of Longman has been quickly followed by the death of another eminent publisher, Mr. John Blackwood, the head of the well known Edinburgh firm, and the editor of *Old Ebony*. Mr. Blackwood's literary reminiscences extend back to the days of Scott, Wilson, Lockhart, Galt, Hogg, Moir, Sir Walter Hamilton, and other eminent Scotchmen of a past generation, while in more recent times he enjoyed the friendship of Thackeray, Mrs. Browning, the late Lord Lytton, Mr. G. H. Lewes, "George Eliot," Mr. Oliphant, Anthony Trollope, Colonel Chesney, and a host of others who have at various times contributed to the pages of "Blackwood." He was a staunch Conservative, and enjoyed for many years the confidence of ministers of that party; but in the non-political portion of his magazine he had no party prejudices, and had always an eye for good literature.

THE election campaign continues in England and speeches by various prominent members of both sides of the House have been delivered lately. The mail brings particulars of an enormous Liberal gathering which took place in the Pomona Gardens at Manchester, representatives of all the Liberal associations in North-east and South-east Lancashire being present. Mr. R. N. Phillips, M. P., presided, and a resolution was passed condemning the Government for its neglect of necessary domestic legislation, for the arrogant, pretentious duplicity, and incompetence of its foreign policy; for its studied evasion of Parliamentary counsels and control; and for a financial cowardice which has sought refuge in debt from the burdens of its extravagance. The Marquis of Hartington, in instituting a contrast between the present and the late Administrations declared that when the time came the Liberals would not be afraid to appeal to the country upon the ground of any comparison that may be made. Mr. Bright dwelt upon Lord Salisbury's speech at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and after summarising the beneficial results of a free-trade policy, glanced at the claims of the Liberal party to the support of the people. He characterised the policy of the Con-ervative Ministry as one that may lend a seeming glory to the Crown, and may give scope for patronage and promotion, and pay and pension to a limited and favoured class; but to the people it brings expenditure of blood and of treasure, increased debts and taxes, and adds risks of war in every part of the globe.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT QUETTA.

DURING his short sojourn in Quetta H. E. the Governor of Bombay was presented with a lengthy and, to some extent, verbose address from the principal Parsee merchants and inhabitants of that place. In returning thanks for the address His Excellency expressed his pleasure at seeing present so many representatives of the different races of India; in fact, he noticed one or two of his friends from Bengal, several from Sind, and the majority from Bombay. He remarked on the manner of Parsees already in Quetta. How materially they had contributed to the prosperity of Bombay, and how they were always foremost in taking advantage of the extension of British influence in India. His Excellency then alluded to the great benefits that would result to trade and commerce generally from the construction of the Sukkur-Dadar Railway which was being pushed forward at the rate of something like a mile and a half a day with the prospect of making even more rapid progress. At this rate there was no doubt that several of his friends present would by new year's day be able to return to India from the foot of the Bolan Pass travelling by Railway. His Excellency then alluded to the many difficulties to be overcome, and that the progress through the Bolan Pass, will not be so rapid. His Excellency quite agreed with the address in stating that the difficulties to be overcome are very great indeed, and mentioned that he himself with Sir Robert Sandeman and the Consulting Engineer was then engaged in seeing for himself how these difficulties might best be overcome and be the shortest and best route. His Excellency then alluded to his visit to Mustang which he considered a very fertile valley, and remarked there was no doubt that when railway communication had been completed, the plateau of Shallcoat (Quetta) would be in a position to equal Mustang. His Excellency then concluded by expressing his own and Sir Robert Sandeman's thanks for the manner in which they had been received and for the feeling of gratitude and good wishes towards the British rule and remarked with great pleasure he had observed the Parsee community has always excelled in its loyalty towards Her Britannic Majesty the Queen.

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE LADIES GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill this evening :—

Overture.....	Banditen Streiche.....	Suppe.
Polka de Concert...	Le Carnivor	Godfrey.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia.....	Donizetti.
Valse	Tweethearts.....	D'Albert.
Finale	Nozze di Figie	Mozart.
Morceau religieux ...	Nazareth	Gouniod.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are requested to remind Fellows of the University that a meeting of the Senate will be held in the University Library to-day at 4-30 p.m.

MRS. AMANDA SMITH, the African lady evangelist will continue to hold meetings at Falkland Hall, back of Grant Road Theatre, on Sunday at 6 p.m. during the week at 7-30 p. m. The public are invited.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-day on the *maidan* opposite the Gymkhana between Bombay and Egutpuri, the teams being selected from among the servants of the G. I. P. R. Company. Play will commence at 9·30 sharp.—The return match between the John Connon High School and the Cathedral High School cricket clubs will be played this afternoon on the green opposite the Secretariat. The following are the names of the players :—

John Connon High School.	*Cathedral High School.*
T Waite	A Harrington
W Waite	F Mahon
A Roberts	T Jolley
G Chamarrett	E Waller
E Chamarrett	H Shrewsbury
C Muirhead	H Corbie
A Irvine	C Knowles
C McKenzie	L Warner
T Wood	W Gouldsworthy
E James	E Moylan
G Ainsworth	D McKenzie

A VAGRANT.—C. P. Mainard, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Purbooram Bhanjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a brass vessel, valued Rs. 2, belonging to one Valli, woman, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Luximon Gopall was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two pairs of gold earrings, valued Rs. 100, the property of prisoner's master, Muckoond Babajee. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Charles Gerring, a seaman of the British ship Mary P. Kitchen, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of neglecting, without reasonable cause, to join that vessel of which he was an articled seaman. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Dawood Shaik Kader and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Dillon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Old Nagpada. They were found guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

THE FATAL STAB.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Khamessa was resumed yesterday at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla. The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, went to show that there was a wound on the right side of the spine, about one inch long, by which the lung was wounded to the depth of 2½ inches. He was of opinion that the cause of death was hemorrhage consequent on the wound of the lung, and that such a wound could be inflicted by a knife and could not have been self-inflicted. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Khamessa was caused by a stab on the back inflicted on him by some person to the jurions unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows :—On Sundays, at Falkland Road Byculla, at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. E. F. Winter, Chaplain.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

DURING the past week the attendance at this favourite entertainment has been both large and appreciative; and we are glad to learn that the management have determined to lower the charges, so that all—Native and European alike—may have an opportunity of witnessing it. The charges are now most moderate; and we hope that the opportunities thus offered to the inhabitants of Bombay will be fully taken advantage of.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury :—

DISHONESTLY USING FORGED DOCUMENTS.

Vishnoo Govind, *alias* Vishnoo Bhasker, was charged with dishonestly using as genuine documents which he knew to be forged. In September last, while employed as timekeeper at the Sunderdas Mill, Byculla Flats, the prisoner forged a letter, dated 4th September, bearing the signature of Mr. Benjamin Crossdale, manager of the mill. The letter was addressed to Mr. Isaac Alcock, manager of the Fleming Mills, stating that he (Mr. Crossdale) had lost the key of his cash safe and asking for a loan of Rs. 200, which he should be glad to return in a week or two. The following day Mr. Alcock wrote to Mr. Crossdale acknowledging receipt of the letter of the 4th September, which he returned as an enclosure, and sending Rs. 200 as a loan. On the 3rd September, prisoner wrote a letter bearing the signature of Mr. Crossdale to Mr. B. Dunkerley, manager of the Anglo-Indian Mills, Parell, and asking for a loan of Rs. 200. Mr. Dunkerley told the coolie who took the letter to call again the following day for the money. That day the prisoner sent by the same coolie another letter asking for the loan; but Mr. Dunkerley having had a suspicion, no money was paid to him. Mr. Crossdale said that none of the abovementioned three letters was written by him, or authorized to be written by the prisoner or anyone else; and he had no need for Rs. 200 at the time. The character of the signature was very much like his, but the name was spelt wrong. A similar mistake in spelling the name had been made by prisoner on a previous occasion when he entered, in Mr. Crossdale's memorandum book, an acknowledgment of a loan of ten rupees. His knowledge of the prisoner's handwriting enabled Mr. Crossdale to say that the forgeries were committed by the prisoner. In his defence, prisoner called several witnesses to shew that enmity existed between him and some of the witnesses. It appeared that he was convicted of a similar offence two years ago. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Succaram Raghobe, a Bhunderee, was charged with giving false evidence at the last Criminal Sessions in the Mahim murder case. Proof was adduced to shew that prisoner, when examined as a witness before Mr. Justice Green, retracted the material portion of his evidence he had given before the magistrate. He falsely swore that he did not known the first and second prisoners in the murder case, Gopal Luxmon and Wittoo Rams, and that he did not see them at the house of the third prisoner, Mahadoo Luxmon, on the evening the murder was committed, whereas he had deposed before the magistrate that they were both present at the house on the evening in question, and that he had heard Mahadoo Luxmon tell them to go to the house of the murdered man and kill him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to mercy "on the plea of his ignorance of the offence that he committed." His Lordship reserved sentence and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

THE CORPORATION BUDGET MEETING.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the Budget estimates for 1880 was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office, Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., presiding.

The consideration of the motion that the grant for Primary Education (Rs. 17,500), the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital (Rs. 36,000), Discretional contingencies (Rs. 5,000), and Auditors' allowance (Rs. 5,000)—aggregating Rs. 63 500, should be passed, was resumed.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked if a report of the working of the hospital had been received, in accordance with the wish expressed at the Budget meeting of last year.

It was stated that the usual report had been submitted to the Town Council.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the request preferred last year was that a duplicate report might be sent to the Corporation at the same time that it was sent to Government.

The grant was passed, with a rider to the motion to the effect that Government should be asked to request the Surgeon General to forward a copy of the report of the Surgeon of the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital to the Corporation as soon as received.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, that the grant for rent of the Municipal Office should be fixed at Rs. 33,900; and that the total expenditure for the year, exclusive of money spent on new works, should be Rs. 30,93,606.

Dr. Blaney next proposed that the sum to be spent on new works should be Rs. 83,771. Alterations were made in the list as originally settled by the Town Council, to admit of Rs. 5,000 being expended on covering the deposits of town sweepings on the Flats with a layer of earth, to mitigate the nuisance at present experienced in consequence of the effluvia arising therefrom. The list as now submitted was as follows :—

Milch Cattle Stables	17,500
Police Station at Bazar Gate Street	14,000
Fixing Boundary Stones to define 269 feet Vehar Contour, T.H.D	1,975
Metres for water works.....	20,000
Sluices for water works.....	3,000
Repairing Road from Sakki to Vehar (Proportion of cost)	300
Half cost of Numbering Houses with Iron Nos. throughout city [instead of Rs. 6,000]	3,000
Chawl of 13 rooms for Grave-diggers, &c., at Hindu and Mahomedan burying-grounds	2,157
Painting Public Drinking Fountains.....	315
Extension of new Road to Worli Village	838
Thirty Urinaries [instead of 50 urinaries for Rs. 2,500]...	1,500
Metalling for Girgaum and Cammatteepoora Night-soil Depôts	756
Paving Khara Talao Night-soil Depôt	2,577
Laying 3 inch Water Main, Moghbhat Lane.....	731
Do. do. Don Tad 2nd Row.....	412
Do. 3 & 4 inch do. New Foras Road	3,883
Do. 3 inch do. Muluckwarree Cutt	419
Repairing Embankment of 32 inch Vehar Main near Coorla	600
Chimneys at Dhobiewady	500
Payment at Grant Market Rules	242
Purchase of Land for Hindoo Burial ground at Clerk Road	2,783
Drains for Chawl at Cammatteepoora	680
Metalling site of Night-soil Depot, Mody Bay	275
Road to Girgaum Night-soil Depot [instead of Rs. 1,425]	428
Covering Earth over Town Sweepings deposit on Flats [This was an additional item]	5,000
Total.....	Rs. 83,771

Mr. Carroll, who had given notice of his intention to move a resolution on the subject of the Flats nuisance, said that in view of the provision that had been made he would not submit his motion. His reason for calling attention to the matter was that he had experienced a very great nuisance from the Flats. He had inquired what was the saving effected by the Municipality by the alteration in the system of disposing of the town sweepings which substituted the depositing them on the Flats for their carriage to Coorla, and he found the Municipality saved by that change no less than a lakh of rupees a year. It seemed to him that a portion of that saving ought to be devoted to making the operation of the present system as little objectionable as possible. (Hear, hear.) If something was not done, there would be a risk of the system being put a stop to altogether by an injunction in consideration of the public health.

Mr. Mathew moved that the list of works should be referred back to the Town Council for further consideration, as it was on record that some emergent works had been omitted. With regard to the grant for covering the Flats, it would be satisfactory to know whether Rs. 5,000 would be sufficient or not to remedy the existing nuisance.

The Chairman pointed out that they could not increase the grant, as Rs. 83,771 was all the money available. Besides, according to the Act, no proposition involving further expenditure could be submitted without previous notice had been given.

Mr. Mathew said this illustrated one of the inconveniences of settling the income before the expenditure. They had their cloth cut, and no latitude was allowed them.

The Health Officer (Dr. Weir) stated that he thought Rs. 5,000 would be sufficient to enable him to cover the deposits of the last six months and all further deposits to be made during the year a foot deep with earth. A considerable area had been covered since the Club complained—about Rs. 1,000 had been spent.

The Chairman said the thanks of the Corporation were due to Mr. Carroll and Mr. Mathew for calling attention to the matter, and no doubt the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer would do their best to stop the nuisance, which was now at times intolerable.

Dr. Blaney's motion was then passed.

It was resolved that Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos and Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina be re-appointed auditors of the Municipal accounts, and that their remuneration for the year be fixed at Rs. 2,500 each.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Mathew, to the Chairman and members of the Town Council and the Commissioner for their administration of Municipal affairs during the past year.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

BANGALORE, Nov. 11, 1879.

THE result of the firing in the following match is published for the information of competitors :—No. XXXV. The Volunteers' Contest.—500 and 600 yards (aggregate). Value Rupees 600. Rs. 100 presented by Capt. T. T. Leonard, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers with Rs. 500 and silver medal added by the Association.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	500 and 600 yds.	Prize.
Corpl. Patton	1st Punjaub V R ...	66	{ Rs. 100 & Medal.
Cr. Sergt. Anscomb...	2nd Punjaub V R...	62	50
Pte. Watson.....	Agra V R	61	50
Corpl. Hall	Bombay V R	60	40
Pte. Taunton	2nd Punjaub V R...	60	40
Corpl. Lamsory	Madras V O	59	30
Lieut Phillips	Bombay V R	58	30
" Peaker	Do.	58	30
Capt Richie	1st Punjaub V R ...	58	30
Sergt. Rors	do.	57	20
Pte. Ducasse	E I R V	57	20
" Harper	1st Punjaub V R ...	57	20
Corpl. Jackson	E I R V	57	20
Cr. Sergt. Rogers	2nd Punjaub V R...	57	20
Capt Hartley	E I R V	56	20
P M Sergt Ferguson...	Calcutta V R	56	10
Cr. Sergt Dale	E I R V	56	10
Pte. Harrison	E I R V	56	10
Corpl. Pollett	1st Punjaub	56	10
Capt Brown	Calcutta V R	55	10
Lce.Corpl.McDonnell.	Bombay V R	55	10
Pte. Ellis	Agra V R	55	10
" Campbell	Calcutta V R	55	10
	Total entries, 330.		

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1879.

CONSOLS are again ¼ higher at 98⅞; French Rentes ¼ lower at 115; while Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 79½ for Fours and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank of England return for the week shows no change of material importance. Bullion has decreased by £400,000 and Discounts increased by £100,000, but the Reserve is unaltered. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 45½ to 45¾ per cent.

In the London General Produce markets no movement whatever is reported; Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, Seeds and Wheat being all quoted at previous prices. Tile Copper appears to have declined £2 per ton from the previous day.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue firm; but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Mid. Orleans comes 1-16d. lower at 6¾d. per lb, but all other quotations are unaltered. The American receipts are not in owing to interruptions on the American land telegraph lines.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 53 5-16d., an advance of 1-16d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to Is. 8 15-32d. per rupee. Shipments of Silver for this port to the extent of £60,000 are advised by the P. and O. steamer, which left Southampton yesterday.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm with an advance of 1-32d. per rupee, and later in the day a further rise of like extent was established. At the moment the tendency of the market seems upward, but there is very little private paper offering here, and unless under outside influences, there seems little reason for a rise until exports are more active. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 19-32d.	per Rs.	
Credits	3 months' sight Is. 8¾d.	"	
Documents	3 " " ... Is. 8¾.	"	
France	3 " " ... 2-20½	"	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet and rather easier. Fours we still quote at Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 101½ to ¼.

SHARES.—The market is steady, but there is very little doing. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 675. Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press Companies the only movement is a recovery of Rs. 5 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady. Anglo-Indian, Dhurrumsey and Oriental are Rs. 5 higher, Hindustan Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has been quiet at unchanged prices and there has been very little done; but it is reported that a large business was done in the bazaar last night in New Omras, for February-March delivery, on the basis of Rs. 215 for Good and Rs. 211 for F. G. F., about 3,000 bales having changed hands. There are still few European sellers, but the demand is almost equally limited.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm

party submit the question at issue to the Court of Queen's Bench. That is all I want.

Mr. Wildey Wright.—The Attorney General, Sir Robert, is too formidable a spider to be drawn into any net which such little flies as we might weave (laughter).

The Attorney General.—I wish to be perfectly straightforward in this matter, and I don't wish, when we come before the Court of Queen's Bench, to have them to say, "How can we tell what is the object of this proposed evidence and this cross-examination." I wish, therefore, Mr. Wildey Wright, who is a lawyer, though Mr. Labouchere is not, would undertake to say, or, at any rate, one of them, what is the object of all this? Do they wish to adduce this evidence from the line of Mr. Lawson, or from independent witnesses, for the purpose of proving the truth of the alleged libel? If that is their object, then I say, with all our hearts, we will go to the Court of Queen's Bench. But if they are going to set up some other object which they have in view other than proving the truth of the alleged libel, then I shall be in a position to show that, so far as this application for a mandamus is concerned, there would be something unreasonable in an adjournment.

Mr. Labouchere.—As I have already stated, not being a lawyer, I am in a difficulty in stating specifically the mode which I shall take in arriving at the given ends, though I have distinctly stated my object.

The Alderman.—I thought the thing I had to consider was, first, the evidence of libel; and next, the publication, and the e I consider my task is at an end.

Mr. Labouchere.—Yes, but fortified by this learned Fellard, I beg to differ from you; and I submit that you are going contrary to the practice, and to what is done in your own court.

The Alderman.—I cannot admit that. I give no opinion.

Mr. Labouchere.—If you look at the case book you will see that it is the practice. I want simply to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench, and I am given to understand by good lawyers that I have the right.

The Alderman.—Of course; it remains with the Attorney General whether he is convinced of that, and is willing to adjourn.

The Attorney General.—I do not think there is anything unreasonable in Mr. Labouchere's application, if it is understood in this sense. I understand him to contend that he is allowed by law to prove before you the truth of the alleged libel, and so to justify himself. My contention is that he is not allowed by law, and if he goes in the Court of Queen's Bench on that ground to ask for a mandamus to compel you to hear that evidence it appears to me that so far as that, on the part of the prosecution, I shall not oppose the application. If there is any doubt about the law, of course the Court of Queen's Bench is the proper authority to decide it.

Mr. Labouchere.—I only want to ascertain if I may put in such evidence here as I might put in before a jury. That is clear.

The Attorney General.—Quite clear.

Mr. Labouchere.—We should then have the authority of the Queen's Bench.

The Attorney General.—I do not want to bind Mr. Labouchere too strictly; and it seems to me, acting on my own view of the matter, that the application he has made to you is a reasonable application. Therefore, I shall not oppose it.

The Alderman.—I shall be very glad to act upon a mandamus. My desire is simply to have a fair inquiry.

The Attorney General.—Term begins on Monday next, and the application to the Court of Queen's Bench can be made on an early day.

The Alderman.—Then suppose we adjourn to this day week.

The Attorney General.—That will suit me. Of course, if the matter is not decided by the Queen's Bench before this day week you would again adjourn the case.

The Alderman.—Certainly; and if the mandamus should be refused, we should then go on.

The Attorney General.—And I should ask you to commit the Defendants, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wyman, upon the ground that they have published this libel, and leave them to justify it before a jury.

The further hearing was then formally adjourned until Friday next.

ALLEGED "INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS."

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IMPEACHED.

At the Mansion-house, Mr. Philpott, a stationer, carrying on business in King William-street, City, attended before the Lord Mayor on an adjourned summons issued at the instance of the City Police, charging him with exposing for sale in his shop window indecent photographs of Zulus.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Charles Mathews were counsel for the defence; Mr. Montagu Williams appeared on behalf of the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, of Cheapside and Regent-street; and Mr. Alderman Nottage, whose name had been previously mentioned in the case, occupied a seat by his counsel at the table of the court. The case excited a great deal of interest.

Edwin Williams, a detective constable of the City Police Force, deposed that from instructions he received he went on the 17th of October, accompanied by Detective Harding, to the defendant's shop in King William-street, where they saw photographs of Zulu women in the window. Witness went into the shop and asked the shopman to show him some of the photographs, and a packet was taken from the window. Witness selected nine (produced) from the packet, for which he paid 4s 6d. Witness said they were police officers, and from numerous complaints they had come to purchase some photographs. He did not, they added some proceedings would be taken for selling them. The photograph produced was one which he saw in the window. From instructions he received he afterwards applied for a summons.

Mr. Poland asked the witness, in cross-examination, who gave him instructions to purchase the photographs. Witness replied Major Bowman, the Commissioner of the City Police, gave him instructions. Mr. Poland wished to know if this was a prosecution instituted by the City Police. Witness replied that he did not know. His instructions were to make the purchase for Major Bowman and to bring what he bought back to him as soon as he could. Mr. Poland supposed the witness knew Mr. Philpott had been carrying on business for a good many years and was a gentleman of great respectability. Witness answered in the affirmative. In reply to further questions, witness said there were a number of photographs of various descriptions in the window—works of art, but he could not say whether there were any photographs of Afghans; there were also miscellaneous photographs. Mr. Poland then asked whether Major Bowman directed him to take out this summons. The Lord Mayor told the witness he need not answer that question. Mr. Poland wanted to know who the real prosecutor in the case was, and repeated his question. The Lord Mayor said he must rule that the witness was not bound to answer the question. Mr. Poland, however, again repeated his question and submitted that he had a right to put it. Witness replied that Major Bowman told him to buy them and bring them to him, as he wanted the photographs. He was told to make haste and make the purchase, as the Lord Mayor was waiting for them. He took them to Major Bowman, and was sent on the following Tuesday to the Mansion-house for a summons. Witness selected the whole nine photographs. He would not say that he had seen that particular photograph exhibited in any other shop in the city of London. He was sent to that particular shop; he had not been sent to any other shops in the city for that purpose. Those photographs were all marked by him. Witness saw in the shop the copies of works of art produced. He did not ask for any Afghans or Japanese. Mr. Poland then asked whether he swore the photographs in question were obscene. Witness replied that he did not like to swear that. Mr. Poland asked whether the witness knew the figures were those of two women. He replied that he thought they were men and women. The Lord Mayor asked what the defendant said when he gave evidence. Witness rejoined that the defendant said it was a man and woman, and that his manager had labelled it "A newly-married couple."

Detective constable William Harding, who accompanied the witness Williams, then gave corroborative evidence. The photograph produced, he added, was not labelled when he went. Mr. Poland asked whether he swore it was an obscene photograph. Witness replied that he did not say it was—it was a matter of opinion. He would not say it was indecent. Since the summons none of these had been exhibited in the defendant's window. He did not see Mr. Philpott himself. This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Poland then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant Mr. Philpott, and confessed that he had some difficulty in understanding whose case it was, for he could not help thinking that the good sense of the management of the City Police would never have allowed directed them to send two of their officers in plain clothes to the shop of a respectable tradesman who had been carrying on business without any complaint for 35 years to buy photographs, rush off to the Mansion-house and get a summons against him under 25 George IV., chap. 83, sec. 4, for an exhibition of indecent pictures in the window of his shop. He should have thought, considering the common practice throughout every great city in the country to exhibit photographs of Zulus for the information of those persons who might desire to have them, that if there were any thing shown in Mr. Philpott's shop which could off and the good taste of the head of the City Police [laughter] or that of any one else, the proper course would have been to have said quietly to the proprietor of that shop, "We think these photographs may be considered by some persons to be offend against good taste or to be indecent," instead of directing the officers who had been examined to take out a summons against a respectable tradesman, charging him, for this was what it came to in the Act of Parliament, with being a rogue and a vagabond. He could not help thinking that such a proceeding was a scandalous one, and ought never to have been resorted to. [Applause.] The Act deemed persons guilty of the offence here charged to be rogues and vagabonds, and liable to be committed to hard labour for three months. By 1st and 2nd Vic. that statute was amended, because some persons maintained that an exposure in a shop window was not an exposure in the public streets, though such window exposed was distinctly stated to be considered to be wilful exposure. The proceedings, therefore, were not under the both Acts, and the defendant, who had carried on business for 35 years, was to be considered as a rogue and a vagabond. Some people were more nice than wise, and it did not much matter whether indecent or obscene was the word used, as they were very much alike. His Lordship would, therefore, have to decide whether this was an obscene or an indecent exhibition. What were the facts? They had had a war with the brave natives of Zululand, and, therefore, there had been a great desire to know all about them. Colonial photographers had sent over such photographs for general sale to put in people's albums. It was an outrage on good sense to say that photographs of nude savages in their ordinary costume were obscene. These photographs, for which 4s. 6d. had been paid, were purchases of the London Stereoscopic Company. The defendant bought them from respectable photographers, and he had no idea that he was putting in his shop window anything that was indecent or obscene. If the photographs were of an English man or woman, with their pink flesh, they might or might not be deemed indecent. In dealing with the question his Lordship must consider that they were photographs of naked women in the ordinary costume which they were in the country in which they lived. A person like the defendant might make a mistake in publishing something which he might think innocent, yet which might be considered to be injurious to public morals. Then the proper course to pursue would be to try the defendant by indictment under Lord Campbell's Act; no offence would be committed under the Vagrant Act unless the persons were liable to be tried before a jury. The learned counsel here quoted decisions of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackburn in the celebrated case of "The Confessional Unmasked," showing that obscenity was tested by the fact whether the publication was likely to corrupt public morals. The question was a public one. He went on to say that these photographs had been sold by hundreds—perhaps by thousands—all over the country, and for the first time the exhibition was charged against the defendant, Mr. Philpott, as an offence against the Vagrancy Act. There existed in the metropolis a Society for the Suppression of Vice, but no steps had been taken by it in respect to this matter, and none against he photographer. As soon as Mr. Philpott's attention was directed to the matter, he removed them from his window, and was willing, as he had previously stated, to discontinue the sale of the photographs if there was any objection to them. The persons in the photographs walked about in that state, and they would look very strange indeed if they were represented in civilized dress.

The Lord Mayor, interposing.—But not in that position.

Mr. Poland should have thought the last thing that would have occurred to any one was that the portrait was indecent. The photographs was that, in reality, of two women—one married, the other unmarried, although it might appear at first sight to a person unacquainted with the Zulus that one of the two was a man. The nominal prosecutors in the case who were directed to get a summons had said they did not see anything improper or indecent in the photographs. In deprecating any statement which might lead to a continuance of the sale of any thing which might be considered to be improper, he was quite sure he was fully speaking the sentiments entertained by the defendant, Mr. Philipott, who was the last person in the city who would do anything that was injurious to public morals. When his Lordship expressed an opinion that the photographs were indecent, the defendant at once showed willingness to abstain from further sale; that being so, however much they might differ from his Lordship as to the character of the photographs, he held that the discontinuance of the sale ought to put an end to these proceedings, the more so as Mr. Philpott never intended to do wrong. It was very hard to be dragged to that court as a rogue and vagabond when it could be shown that the photograph in question was that of two women, and not that of a man and woman—a married one and an unmarried woman—that their position was perfectly natural and there was no evidence of any spectacle for complaining that they were indecent.

The Lord Mayor.—If you were to stand at the window for five minutes, you would hear many say so.

Mr. Poland.—I have said before that there are some persons more nice than wise. Some people object to the Crystal Palace statues, some to the ballet; but this case, I apprehend, is to be determined by the light of good sense. Fortunately, however, there is an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and, further, I say that, if it had been thought right to raise the question at all, it should have been done by the City solicitor trying the question as to whether there is any indecency or obscenity in these photographs into the direction of a judge. I now leave the case in your Lordship's hands, asking that you may not impose on my client the degradation of conviction as a rogue when there was no evil intended. (Applause.)

Mr Frederick Mackenzie, examined by Mr. Mathews, for the defence, said,—I live at 54, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and am a journalist. I was employed as special correspondent for the *Standard* in the late Zulu war, and saw a great many Zulus, male and female, in Zululand and Natal. The unmarried females wear nothing but two fillets of embroidered beads, one round the waist the other round the hips, while the married are at once invested in a cow-skin petticoat, as their mark of distinction. Witness was here handed photographs, and asked which sex the figures represented. In reply he said one represented an unmarried and the other a married woman. No physiologist could doubt for a moment that the nude figure was that of girl. A Zulu boy of that size would have every muscle standing out like whipcord. These photographs were common all over the colony. It was the ord nary dress of the women, and he was quite assured that it was a natural position which they had themselves assumed against one of their own kraals before a camera.

Mr. Melton Prior, a special artist for the *Illustrated London News*, said that this was the ordinary dress of women in Zululand. He had frequently sketched them in that position and dress. The figures in the photographs were certainly those of women.

Similar evidence was given by Joseph Garrick, who had served in Zululand under Colonel Buller.

Reuben Bolwin, manager of the photographic department of the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent-street and Cheapside, said he received the negative of the photograph now shown from Natal. It was a print from an original negative taken at Natal, and they had a large number sent to them from time to time. They reduced them to English album size.

The Lord Mayor.—Did you expose them in your windows?

Witness answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Poland.—Had you the slightest notion that there was any impropriety in these photographs?

Witness.—Certainly not. We have sent copies of these photographs to all parts of the world. We have never had a suggestion before that there was any impropriety in what we produced or exhibited. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor.—If I hear that noise again I shall have the court cleared. (To the defendant.) You have been very ably represented by the counsel appearing for you today. I should now like to know if you intend carrying out the various promises which your counsel has made for you.

The defendant.—It is my wish to live in this city and in peace with every one in it.

The Lord Mayor.—When you were before me before you said you would sell no more Zulu photographs.

The defendant.—I have withdrawn them from the window, and will not sell any more.

The Lord Mayor.—Were you aware of the fact which has been sworn to, that these figures which you labelled "A newly-married couple" were those of two females?

The defendant said he had never considered or inquired.

The Lord Mayor.—I told you on the last occasion that I regretted that against you, a good citizen, I should have to grant a summons for such an offence as this.

Mr. Poland.—Really, my Lord Mayor, I do not know why the defendant should be cross-examined by you in this manner. He has twice made a statement to you that he desires to live as a citizen within the City and to be at peace with all men, and that he is willing to promise to stop the sale of these photographs.

The Lord Mayor thought he was quite right in putting these questions. (To the defendant.) I told you last Wednesday that I was sorry to see you in this position, and I wish to know now whether you do or do not intend to exhibit any more of these photographs.

Mr. Poland said the defendant had already distinctly said so. On the last hearing, and again now, he had given the statement that he wished to live in peace and quietness with all in the City, and that he does not intend to sell any more of them.

The Lord Mayor.—It has been remarked by the counsel for the defendant, in the course of his address, that it was surprising that there was anything indecent in these photographs; that Mr. Collette, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, had taken no steps to suppress them. Now, Mr. Collette has written several letters on the subject, and I have here several which have passed between Mr. Collette and myself. Here is one dated the 27th.

Mr. Collette.—I beg pardon for interrupting you, may Lord Mayor, but I think private letters like these should not be read in court.

The Lord Mayor.—I do not consider they are private letters, being written by you as representing the Society for the Suppression of Vice. (Applause.)

Mr. Poland remarked that this was not a society for the suppression of Zulus.

Mr. Collette said that when he wrote the letters he had never seen the photographs which had been the subject of the discussion.

The Lord Mayor.—It is a great pity that those who sent those photographs into the market should not have stated that the one marked "No. 1" represents two women. My impression is that they ought to have done so, and I think their not doing so tends to interfere with the morals of the rising generation, and in this I am confirmed by the correspondence which had passed between you and me, Mr. Collette, and I am surprised to hear you now attempt to evade that which you have written to me on the subject.

Mr. Collette asked his Lordship to withdraw that expression; he had attempted to evade nothing. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor said he should clear the Court if that noise were repeated. He was sitting there to protect the morals of the City of London and the rising generation, and he would continue to do that to the best of his ability. It was sorry that Mr. Collette had not been put into the witness-box.

Mr. Collette said he was quite ready to go into the witness-box.

The Lord Mayor, continuing, said application had been made to put him in the box, but he had not been called. He had his ideas on the subject, and these had been considerably widened by Mr. Collette not being called.

Mr. Poland could explain that matter. The defendant's case had been placed in his hands, and he had the sole responsibility of defending him; and, in the exercise of his discretion, he did not call Mr. Collette, for the simple reason that he could have given no legal evidence touching those particular photographs, the subject of complaint. He wished that the case should be discussed and decided in the ordinary way, and, as any evidence that Mr. Collette could have given would not have been legal evidence, he did not think proper to call him. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor.—Clear the Court. (Hisses.) On the 17th of September Mr. Collette wrote to me—

Mr. Poland asked whether the letter had been put in evidence.

The Lord Mayor.—Just allow me, Mr. Poland.

Mr. Poland understood that his client was charged with a criminal offence.

The Lord Mayor.—And you have touched on the attitude of the Society for the Suppression of Vice in the matter.

Mr. Poland submitted that this did not make the letter admissible in evidence. There was a mysterious prosecutor in this, and he was entitled to show that up to the present time no such prosecution as this had been instituted, and that neither had the Society for the Suppression of Vice moved in the matter.

The Lord Mayor.—On the 27th of September Mr. Collette wrote to me, "The committee of this society is still applied to to put down the exhibition of naked Zulus at the top of King William-street."

Mr. Poland protested against this. What right had any body of gentlemen to write stating that his client had done anything indecent? If they were really of that opinion, let them go into the witness-box and say so. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor expressed his intention to read the paragraph.

Mr. Poland protested.

The Lord Mayor said Mr. Poland might protest if he liked. (Hisses.)

Mr. Poland understood that that was a legal inquiry.

The Lord Mayor.—No doubt. I see many legal gentlemen here, and I quite understand why they should come here.

Mr. Poland.—To do our duty, I hope.

The Lord Mayor.—You get well paid for it, I suppose. [Hisses.] On the 27th of September, Mr. Collette wrote to me,—"The committee of this society is still applied to to put down the indecent exhibition of naked Zulus at the top of King William-street, already indicated by me to your predecessor." This is from Mr. Collette's letter of September 27. Mr. Philpott, on the understanding that your promises are carried out, I shall dismiss the summons.

Mr. Poland suggested to his Lordship that the prosecutor ought to pay the costs in the case, having made a charge which he could not support.

The Lord Mayor dissented.

Mr. Poland trusted that the City Police might reimburse the defendant for his expenses. [Applause.]

Mr. Montagu Williams said he appeared on behalf of the Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

The Lord Mayor.—I have disposed of the case, and cannot hear you. I have plenty of other business to attend to. When any case of the Stereoscopic Company is before me I shall hear you.

Mr. Williams bowed to his Lordship's decision.

Mr. Alderman Nottage here said,—Last Thursday, when I was not here—

The Lord Mayor.—I cannot allow you to address the Court. ("Shame"—and uproar.)

Alderman Nottage.—I insist on my right, as a magistrate, to be heard. [Applause.]

The Lord Mayor.—Officers, do your duty.

Alderman Nottage.—I repeat that I insist on my right to be heard in reply to the observations which you made behind my back last Thursday. [Applause.]

Here commenced a scene of great uproar, amid which the Lord Mayor left the bench.

Alderman Nottage.—The Lord Mayor has been pleased to say that he would scorn to make profit out of such indecent stuff as that which was before him. Now—

The Lord Mayor here returned into court and said, addressing the Chief Clerk,—Mr. Gresham, come here and do your duty. [To Alderman Nottage.]—As for you, as a magistrate, I am surprised at you. [Uproar.]

Alderman Nottage.—I am astonished that you, as a magistrate, should malign a man behind his back. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor.—The Court is adjourned, and is to be cleared.

Mr. Alderman Nottage.—I insist on my right to be heard. I am a man; you malign me behind my back, and I am now here to answer you.

The Lord Mayor ordered Inspector Williams to clear the court. The Chief Clerk made an observation which, however, was not heard on account of the uproar which ensued. As the Lord Mayor ordering the court to be cleared.

Mr. Alderman Nottage.—You have no authority over me, Mr. Gresham, and I beg you will be quiet. [Applause.]

The Lord Mayor again ordered the court to be cleared.

Alderman Nottage.—You decline to hear me and yet you are supposed to be dispensing justice from that seat. I impeach you, in the name of the citizens of London, with having brought discredit on your office, and having violated the duty which belongs to that ancient chair.

The court was then cleared by the Lord Mayor's instruction. In the uproar Mr. Alderman Nottage left the court, greatly charged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Brodie, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Hills, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Newport, Lieut Col 28th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Tredell, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Davies, Major, 5th Bengal N I, on duty, from England.
Hatchell, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Heath, Captain, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Forbes, Lieut, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Warren, Surg Major, on leave, from Meerut.
Monks, Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Gream, Captain, Inspector of Gymnasia, on duty.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 21st November, 1879.

1 E Company is permitted one extra day viz Monday the 24th, to finish class firing.

2 The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company, viz:—
No 1045 Vol John Stiven, and No 1046 Vol Oscar Boeckel.

3 Attention of Company Officers is called to para 3 of Regimental Orders of the 18th inst.

4 No 982 Vol E A Haydn is granted 9 months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, October 31.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut John Hew North Gustave Henry, Viscount Dalrymple, to be Captain, vice Egerton, seconded for service as Equerry to Lieut-Col H R H the Duke of Connaught, K G, Rifle Brigade.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Preston to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Gould.

3rd Hussars, Second Lieut Knox to be Lieut, vice Ellis.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieut Col and Brevet Col Clive to be Major, vice Brevet Col Wynne.

Captain Tomb, to be Captain, vice Kennedy.

Captain Terry, to be Captain, vice Sanford.

The transfer of Second Lieut Stobart, is cancelled.

4th Foot, Captain Woodgate (seconded) to be Captain, vice Thornton.

5th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieut Col Chapman to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Macdonald.

Lieut Hargreave to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut Col Chapman.

Second Lieut Dashwood to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Pennington.

6th Foot, Lieut Irwin to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Jones.

8th Foot, Supernumerary Captain Jones to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Butler.

9th Foot, Second Lieut Thompson to be Lieut, vice Elmhirst.

11th Foot, Second Lieut Ellicombe, to be Second Lieut, vice Carden.

13th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeant Sturt to be Quartermaster, vice Carey.

15th Foot, Lieut Rushbrooke to be Captain, vice Barr.

16th Foot, The retirement of Captain Pierce McCann is cancelled.

The promotions to the ranks of Captain and Lieut, respectively, of Lieut Riddell and Second Lieuts Hammond, Johnstone, and Hamilton, are cancelled.

Lieut Riddell to be Captain, vice McCann.

Lieut Butler to be Captain, vice Robinson.

Second Lieut Hammond to be Lieut, vice Lamb.

Second Lieut Johnstone to be Lieut, vice O'Dn Fiat Richardson-Griffiths.

Second Lieut Lean to be Lieut, vice Nisbett.

Second Lieut Hamilton to be Lieut, vice Fawkes.

Second Lieut Burlton to be Lieut, vice Tilly.

Second Lieut Cumbridge to be Lieut, vice Burn.

Second Lieut Oswald to be Lieutenant, vice Riddell.

Second Lieut Fordyce to be Lieut, vice Butler.

17th Foot, Second Lieut Priestley to be Lieut, vice Anderson.

18th Foot, Lieut Lawrence to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Phipps.

19th Foot, Lieut Simonet to be Captain, vice Sharp.

Second Lieut Hadow to be Lieut, vice Simonet.

21st Foot, Brevet Major Jackson, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Stevenson.

Second Lieut Dalrymple-Hay, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Spurgin.

22nd Foot, Second Lieut Hardy to be Lieut, vice Gardner.

23rd Foot, Second Lieut Phillips, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Cowan.

Lieut Sir Robert Augustus William Colleton, Bart, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Blyth.

24th Foot, Captain Paton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Chamberlin.

26th Foot, Second Lieut Ranken to be Lieut, vice Barrow.

27th Foot, Hales to be Major, vice Phillipps.

30th Foot, Lieut Col and Brevet Col Hutton, having completed five years service as a Regimental Lieut-Col is placed on half-pay.

Second Lieut Lewis to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut Buchanan.

Second Lieut Carey to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut Drought.

31st Foot, Lieut Hamilton retires on temporary half-pay.

55th Foot, Lieut Loyd to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Pitt.

60th Foot, Lieut Blest to be Captain, vice Spencer.

65th Foot, Lieut Murphy to be Lieut, vice Bowling.

The seconding of Lieut Holbech, is cancelled.

82nd Foot, Second Lieut Purvis, to be Second Lieut, vice Lake.

90th Foot, Second Lieut Newland to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Currie, who resigns that appointment.

95th Foot, Lieut Plumer to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Rutherford.

98th Foot, Lieut Pratt to be Captain, vice Healey.

Lieut Cullen to be Captain, vice Soady.

67th Foot, Lieut, Ramsden has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

73rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Gibson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

78th Foot, Lieut Col Caldecott retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

85th Foot, Lieut Stirling resigns his Commission.

90th Foot, Second Lieut Newland to be Lieut, vice Lawrence.

92nd Foot, Second Lieut Stewart, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Grant.

93rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Alexander retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

100th Foot, Lieut Pond, to be Second Lieut, vice Judge.

104th Foot, Lieut Cooper to be Captain, vice Brown.

10:th Foot, Lieut Daniel to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Greenfield, who has resigned that appointment.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut Metcalfe to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Norcott.

1st West India Regiment, Lieut Martin resigns his Commission.

3rd West India Regiment, Gentleman Cadet Patterson, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Hastings.

Gentleman Cadet Gael, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Cichies.

Army Pay Department, Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major Scrivener is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

Staff Paymaster Wolfe to have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain shields having resigned his Combatant Commission to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army:—

Paymaster and Honorary Major Gibbs is placed on retired-pay with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

BREVET.

Captain and Lieut Col E M Beresford, Scots Guards, to be Colonel.

Lieut Col Bostock, to be Col.

Surgeon Major Cuppage, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-Major in the East Indies.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col Wakefield, retires from the Service.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col Sir William George Herbert Taylor Ramsay-Fairfax, Bart, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, and the honorary rank of Colonel.

Captain Hardy, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

PAGE'S CRICKET BATTS, &c., Foot Balls and Lown Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & ORELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. present their best compliments to their Constituents and Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that they have just received a fresh batch of Superior HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

No. 140, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay, 11th November 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned most respectfully requests the favour of the Public to direct their attention to the following advertisement:—

That he has all sorts of DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, newly arrived from England, FOR SALE, at moderate rates.

His rates are cheaper than those of others, and it is hoped that the Public will be kind enough to forward their orders at the undermentioned place which will be executed promptly.

MOTEE JUGJEEWAN & Co.,

No. 38, Esplanade Road, opposite to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

P. S.—The shop will be opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 9 p.m

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cashmere, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Moolsan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Moorodabad and Benares Works &c. &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in England.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

P	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.
FF	11-8 do	do.
FFF	12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.
FF	do 9	do.
FFF	do 10	do.
F	½ do 10	do.
FF	do 10	do.
FFF	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

IMPORTAN TO PLANTERS AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

CHRISTY'S HYDRO-INCUBATORS, &c., FOR HATCHING AND REARING POULTRY, DUCKS, OR GAME AT ALL SEASONS, without either Gas or Lamps, Requiring only a little fuel and half-an-hour's attention night and morning.

A set of Appliances to hatch up to 90 Eggs, and rear out of doors 75 Chickens, complete in Use, to London for £12.

£25 PRIZE

at the Hemel Hempstead International Trial of Incubators and Brooders, with 1,000 Eggs of 10 Competitors.

Mr. T. T. LEONARD, Bangalore, Madras Free dency, writes, 12th Aug., 1879: "We have been very successful in working the Hydro-Incubator. We put in 91 Hen Eggs, and the WHOLE WERE HATCHED OUT. The 'Rearer' is a capital contrivance for the Chicks, and they would not forsake it for a real Parent."

The MARQUIS OF AILSA, Castills House, Ayr, N. B., writes, 6th April, 1879:—"I have handed over the Hydro-Incubator I bought from you to my keeper, and he is hatching Eggs with it most successfully."

500 Testimonials. Books of Instructions on application to THOS. CHRISTY & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

ELIZA McCARTHY, WIDOW, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act," NOTICE is hereby given to all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ELIZA McCARTHY, late of Mount Pleasant, Douglas, Town and Parish in the Isle of Man, widow, deceased, who died at Douglas aforesaid on the 9th day of December 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT annexed) were GRANTED on the 10th day of November, 1879, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, are required on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of December next, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Esplanade Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. And in default of such time the Administrator will remit the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to ELIZA RESINA OLUCAS, widow, the daughter and sole Executrix of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of hers in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator,—Dated his 17th day of November, 1879.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PARELL, CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of Nov. 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz:—

All that piece of Inám land or ground containing 1,723 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No. 31 in the books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Mherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22d inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 97, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 2 photographic cameras with lens, one by Voigtlander, and the other by Lerebours, &c., the property of T. L. F. Beaumont, Esq., the same comprising richly engraved thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, dish covers, ice pitcher, cruet spirits and veg frames, tea and coffee service, table spoons and forks, water and claret jug, ice pail, bread basket, biscuit box, breakfast companion, table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsome French polished teakwood household furniture, comprising a set of telescopic dining table in five pieces for 12 persons, writing, pier, side, washhand and dressing tables, drawing-room sofas, drawing-room cane folding arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern side board, dumb waiter, ottoman toilet stand, teapoys, lady's writing table, teakwood and iron four poster bed steads, clothes and grown presses, camphorwood chest of drawers and wardrobe, cheval and dressing glasses, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 2 photographic cameras with lens, one by Voigtlander and John, and the other by Lerebours et Secretan a Paris, superior oleographs and chromolithographs, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF NAPOLEON, PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Perfumery, just landed ex S.S. Peshawur, consisting of Pure and Refined real old brown Windsor soap, pure glycerine, clarified honey, and glycerine and almond meal soap, concentrated essence of damask, moss and white rose and spinarose, bears' grease, lime juice, marrow oil, frangipani pomade, registered golden oil, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " choliess.
5 cases white checks.
1 case 100 gross reels thread.
3 " Red scarfs.
41 white scarfs.
12 new hand sewing machines by the Beckwith Sewing Machine Company.
12 Wrought iron fire proof safes, 24,36, 28, 30,32, and 34 inches
On account and at the risk of Mohunlall Nurrotum—
B 355 —